

PANORAMA OF PYONGYANG



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Preface

Pyongyang is the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The founding of the DPRK in September Juche 37 (1948) has unfolded a new history of Pyongyang, capital of an independent and sovereign state.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK are situated here.

Grand monumental structures, revolutionary sites and modern streets, such as Chollima, Munsu, Changgwang, An Sang Thaek, Kwangbok, Thongil, Chongchun, Mansudae, Changjon and Unha Scientists and Wisong Scientists Dwelling District provide the looks of thriving Pyongyang in the era of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Pyongyang has been turned into the political, economic and cultural hub of the country. Its history began with the founding by Tangun, father of the Korean nation, of Ancient Joseon with the city as the capital.

During the period of Koguryo, a power that existed in the East for a thousand years, Pyongyang was its first or second capital.

In the days of Koryo and feudal Joseon dynasty, it served as a military stronghold for the northwestern area.

The city, cradle of mankind and the Taedonggang Civilization, one of the world's five civilizations, is home to multitudes of remains and relics showing the history and culture of the Korean nation.

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Pyongyang, Capital of the DPRK

Politics

The Economy

Culture

City of Friendship

**Historical Sites
in Pyongyang**

Folklore of Pyongyang

Living Monuments



Pyongyang, Capital of the DPRK

Physical Feature

Pyongyang lies in Pyongyang Plain on the lower reaches of the Taedong River in the northwestern region of the Korean peninsula.

The central part of the city is traversed by latitude 39° N and longitude 125° 45' E.

The city has four distinct seasons as it belongs to the temperate monsoon climate zone.

It is 84 m above sea level and has an average annual temperature of 10.6°C and an average annual precipitation of 967.8 mm.

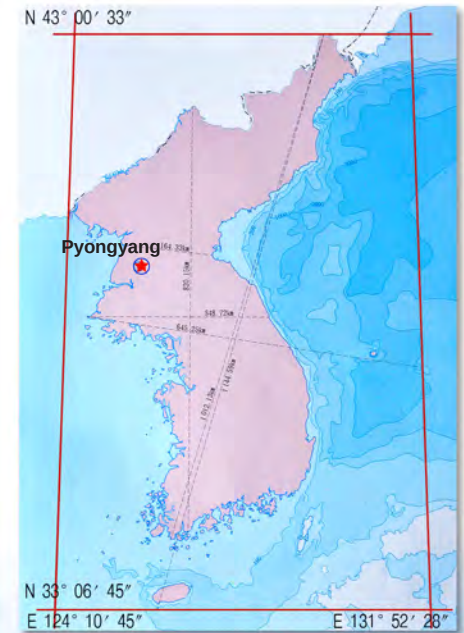
The city was also called Ryugyong since 13th century for the many weeping willows there.

The vast swathes of undulating plain are dotted with picturesque low hills; the Taedong River is sparsely strewn with islands like

Rungna, Panwol and Yanggak; its shores are lined by cliffs like Chongnyu and Okryu; beautiful pavilions nestle on top of the cliffs and mountains.

With such scenery blending well with the sea of full-blown flowers or with red autumnal leaves or with white snow, Pyongyang is literally the most beautiful city in the world.

The city's fascinating scenery ranging from the charming hills and mountains like Mts. Taesong and Ryongak and Moran Hill to the meandering flow of the Taedong has been known far and wide from olden times.



Topography

Pyongyang topographically consists of an alluvial plain resultant from the flow of the Taedong and its tributaries, Pyongyang peneplain on the shore of the river and low mountainous area resultant from erosion that happened through a long geological period.

In the northern and western suburbs there are low mountains including Mangyong Hill and Mts. Taesong and Jang.

Low hills like Moran, Mansu, Jangdae and Namsan and Mts. Haebang and Changgwang stand in rows along the shores of the Taedong flowing through downtown Pyongyang.

The eastern Pyongyang area encompasses an alluvial plain; the Ryokpho, Kangnam and Rangnang areas house a vast expanse of Pyongyang Plain, making up the city's major granary.

The Taedong is dotted with the islands like Rungna, Yanggak, Ssuk and Turu, accumulation of earth and sand carried by the water current.

Underground Resources

The city abounds in coal, iron, copper, lead, zinc, gold, mercury, fluorite, barite, limestone, kaolinite, etc. Of them, those of economic value are anthracite, alum shale, limestone, gold and mercury.

Climate

As it belongs to the temperate monsoon climate zone, the city has a temperate climate with four distinct seasons.

Spring begins around March 8, when the average daily temperature rises above 0°C. The season is the windiest of the four seasons.

Summer, witnessing more than 20°C in average daily temperature, starts around June 11 and ends around September 10.

July and August are hot and wet months.

Autumn begins around September 11 and ends around November 30.

The first frost comes around October 16, and the last frost around April 22.

Winter is cold and extremely dry owing to the influence of cold northwestern wind. The city's temperature in this season is much lower than that of the eastern coastal areas.

Hydrology

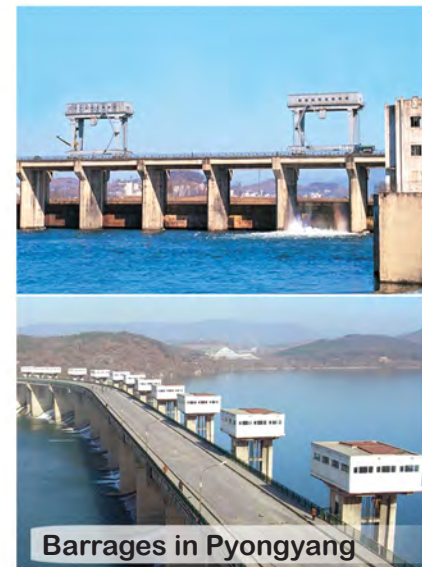
Although the larger part of it is made up of Pyongyang Plain, the city has a developed river network due to the complex physiographical features.

The city has 69 rivers more than 5 km long including the 200.5-km Nam.

The Taedong, the fifth longest river in Korea, flows through the city. It is 450.3 km long, and its basin area is 20 247 km².

The rich water resource of the Taedong is used effectively in various sectors of the national economy.

The city has reservoirs



Barrages in Pyongyang

such as Obusan, Songmun and Rimwon.

Fauna and Flora

The city's fauna is diverse and plentiful. Lots of hare inhabit woodlands in the suburbs and wild cats live in the mountainous area of Kangdong County. There are a large number of Korean water-deer in Mts. Taesong and Ryongak, and squirrels, raccoon dogs and hare, in comparatively dense forests in the city. The city is also home to such birds as pheasant, woodpecker, great tit, cuckoo, Korean scops owl and wild goose.

The Taedong and its tributaries like Nam, Pothong, Hapjang, Konyang and Sunhwa teem with grey mullet, carp, etc.

The city's climatic and soil conditions are favorable for plants to grow.

Forests are concentrated in Samsok and Ryongsong districts and Kangdong County. Pine woods are dominant in those areas; oak and mixed forests are found in some parts of the mountainous areas.

Fast-growing Pyongyang poplar, cryptomeria and acacia can be seen in the hillocks in the suburbs.

The forests are rich in wild fruit resources. Mountains yield plenty of wild fruits including chestnut, acorn, wild racombole, wild grapes and wild pear.

In particular the Pyongyang area has been known as a home of chestnut from olden times, and Pyongyang chestnut has been called medicinal chestnut.

The city streets are lined with apricot trees, paulownia trees, Pyongyang maple, ginko and cryptomeria.

5 000-Year History

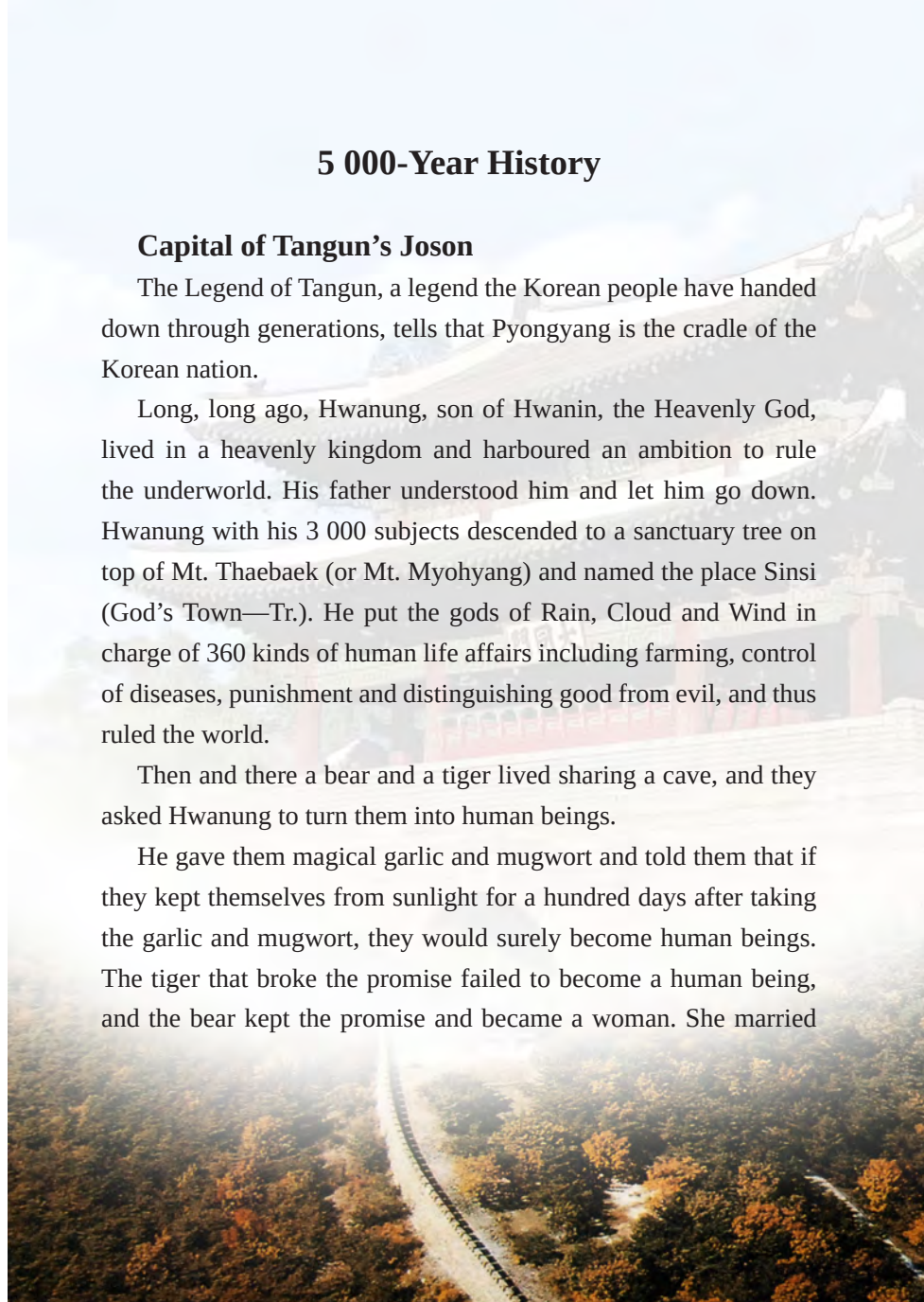
Capital of Tangun's Joson

The Legend of Tangun, a legend the Korean people have handed down through generations, tells that Pyongyang is the cradle of the Korean nation.

Long, long ago, Hwanung, son of Hwanin, the Heavenly God, lived in a heavenly kingdom and harboured an ambition to rule the underworld. His father understood him and let him go down. Hwanung with his 3 000 subjects descended to a sanctuary tree on top of Mt. Thaebaek (or Mt. Myohyang) and named the place Sinsi (God's Town—Tr.). He put the gods of Rain, Cloud and Wind in charge of 360 kinds of human life affairs including farming, control of diseases, punishment and distinguishing good from evil, and thus ruled the world.

Then and there a bear and a tiger lived sharing a cave, and they asked Hwanung to turn them into human beings.

He gave them magical garlic and mugwort and told them that if they kept themselves from sunlight for a hundred days after taking the garlic and mugwort, they would surely become human beings. The tiger that broke the promise failed to become a human being, and the bear kept the promise and became a woman. She married



Hwanung and gave birth to Tangun.

Tagun set up the capital in Pyongyang, became the king and named the country Joseon. He ruled the country for about 1 500 years before becoming a mountain god to ascend into the heaven. He was alleged to be 1 908 years old at the time.

This is the Legend of Tangun.

The discovery of Tangun's remains in his tomb in Kangdong County, Pyongyang, in the 1990s and the assessing of the date evidenced the historical fact that Tangun was not a mythical being but a real historical person and the history of the Korean nation is 5 000 years long.

Pyongyang, boasting of outstanding landscape, is the cradle of the Korean nation and centre of the national culture where the history of the Korean nation started.

Etymologically, Pyongyang is the pronunciation of Chinese characters for the Korean word “puruna” that means a flat land.

From olden times the Pyongyang area had extensive and fertile fields, as well as rivers which made it easy for communication.

Pyongyang was the capital of Ancient Joseon (early 30th century BC–108 BC) founded by Tangun. Tangun, born in Pyongyang, founded a state with Pyongyang as its capital and named it Joseon in the sense that it was a land of sunrise in the East.

That Pyongyang was the native place of Tangun and the capital of his state became a fait accompli as it was proved by the unearthing of his remains and other relics related with the period of Tangun's Joseon. In the areas around Pyongyang there were unearthed 14 000 dolmens belonging to the upper ruling class of Ancient Joseon. Among

them there are quite a few large-sized ones whose lids weigh some 50–100 tons. This evidences the fact that the area was the capital of Tangun's Joseon where the rulers of the slave society had lived.

Pyongyang remained the capital of Ancient Joseon throughout the whole period of its existence.

Pyongyang and Old States

During the period of Koguryo Pyongyang still carried the same weight.

The state sent officials to rule over the city.

A comparatively large community of Koguryo people settled in the vicinities of Mts. Taesong and An, and defended the southern border of the country.

Between the late 2nd century and early 3rd century, Koguryo, with the growth of its national strength, placed Pyongyang directly under the central authority to step up southward advance.

The promotion of the walled city of Pyongyang to the status of temporary capital was ascribable to the fact that its area had all the economic and cultural conditions appropriate to a temporary capital.

The ruling class of Koguryo worshipped Tangun, father of their nation, and whole-heartedly supported the people's Tangun worship rituals.

In 427 (15th year of King Jangsu's reign) Koguryo, which had been dynamically carrying on the southward policy to realize its ambitious plan for territorial unification, moved its capital, in the main, from the walled city of Kungnae to Pyongyang. Preparations for the move of the capital was accelerated on a large scale during

the reign of King Kwanggaetho between the late 4th century and early 5th century.

Entering the 5th century, the preparations for moving the capital entered the final stage. The royal palace, Anhak Palace and the Taesongsan Fort with a mission to defend the palace were built at the southern foot of Mt. Taesong and an urban community was laid out on the plain in front of it. And the remains of King Tongmyong, founder-king of Koguryo, were moved to the present Ryokpho District.

In the latter half of 6th century, Koguryo built new walls for Pyongyang (Jangan Walls) magnificently and impregnably, as suited to the growing national power.

The September 668 invasion by foreign forces caused the fall of Pyongyang, and the ruin of Koguryo.

For a decade before the emergence of Koryo dynasty in 918, Pyongyang was a border town of Majin (renamed Thaeabong in 911) founded by Kungye.

After the founding of Koryo, its rulers channelled great efforts from the outset to building up Pyongyang as well as the capital city of Kaegyong (the present Kaesong) in consideration of its geographical location and importance. Later they attached great political and military significance to Pyongyang and, regarding it as the second capital, called it Sogyong (western capital—Tr.).

In the spring of 947, Koryo rulers buckled down to making preparations for moving the capital from Kaegyong to Sogyong. However, with the death of Jongjong and Wang Sik Ryom in 949, who strongly advocated moving the capital, the preparations for moving the capital and building a royal palace in Sogyong were suspended.

In 1392 Ri Song Gye and his group who usurped the throne, abandoned Kaegyong and moved the capital city to Hanyang (the present Seoul). They gave priority to the construction of the new capital city while undertaking a series of construction projects in Pyongyang and other local areas.

Pyongyang suffered damage from various foreign aggression including the Imjin Patriotic War. Towards the mid-19th century the city was reduced to a venue for competitions among Japan, Qing China, the US and European countries.

Japan, that occupied Korea by force of arms in the early 20th century, set up financial agencies and a customhouse, monopolizing trade centring on Pyongyang, and distributed a colonial industry to convert Pyongyang into a base for its economic plunder, thereby getting huge profits.

History of New Pyongyang

Liberation of Korea

In August Juche 34 (1945) Japan surrendered and Korea was liberated.

On October 14, Juche 34 (1945), a Pyongyang mass rally of welcoming Kim Il Sung's triumphal return was held at the Pyongyang Public Playground (at the present site of Kim Il Sung Stadium—Tr.).

The hillside up to the Ulmil and Choesung pavilions on Moran Hill as well as the playground were packed with people of all walks of life who had gathered there from the early morning after a long

wait for this day.

When General Kim Il Sung took the rostrum, earth-shaking enthusiastic cheers erupted.

He delivered a famous speech calling for those with strength to give their strength, those with knowledge to give their knowledge and those with money to give their money to make positive contributions to nation building.

The local newspaper *Pyongyang Minbo* wrote as follows under the title *Cheers of 400 000 People Shake Korea, A Lovely Land*: “Pyongyang has a large population of 400 000. Has it ever had such a large meeting as this? ... Has it ever had such an important meeting? ...

“What gave historic significance to this meeting and turned it into a storm of emotion, was that General Kim Il Sung, the great patriot of Korea and a hero whom Pyongyang produced, was present in person there, and extended joyful and warm greetings and words of encouragement to the people.”

After sharing greetings with Pyongyang citizens like this, Kim Il Sung visited Mangyongdae, his native place, 20 years after leaving it.

The night in Mangyongdae advanced with endless emotional talks between General Kim Il Sung and his family members and relatives who had long waited for him.

In Pyongyang Kim Il Sung accomplished the historic cause of founding the party, state and army and saw to it that the people’s centuries-old desires came true through the implementation of democratic reforms—land reform, nationalization of industry, traffic and transportation, communication, banking, etc., and announcement of the Labour Law and the Law on Sex Equality.

Pyongyang literally seethed. The city became vibrant with people’s happy life and a big leap towards a bright future.

Three-Year War

The three-year war (June 1950–July 1953) unleashed by the US inflicted a heartrending pain to Pyongyang as well.

During a short span of 45 days of their temporary occupation of the northern half of Korea, US troops killed about 15 000 people in Pyongyang alone.

The US troops, having to beat a retreat in face of the heroic re-advance of the Korean People’s Army, completely destroyed and incinerated the Pyongyang Textile Mill, Pyongyang Machine Factory, Sadong Briquet Plant, Pyongyang Tobacco Factory, Pyongyang Candy Factory and others, and indiscriminately demolished school buildings including Kim Il Sung University, as well as the State Central Library, library of Kim Il Sung University, libraries in



institutions and bookstores. They burnt up priceless research data and instruments at research institutions and hundreds of thousands of books in libraries and bookstores. They destroyed 6 museums including the then Pyongyang Central History Museum, looted 6 709 pieces of priceless cultural relics and burnt up historical archives.

The water supply system and reservoirs that had been supplying drinking water to the 400 000 citizens as well as power networks and communication facilities were wrecked.

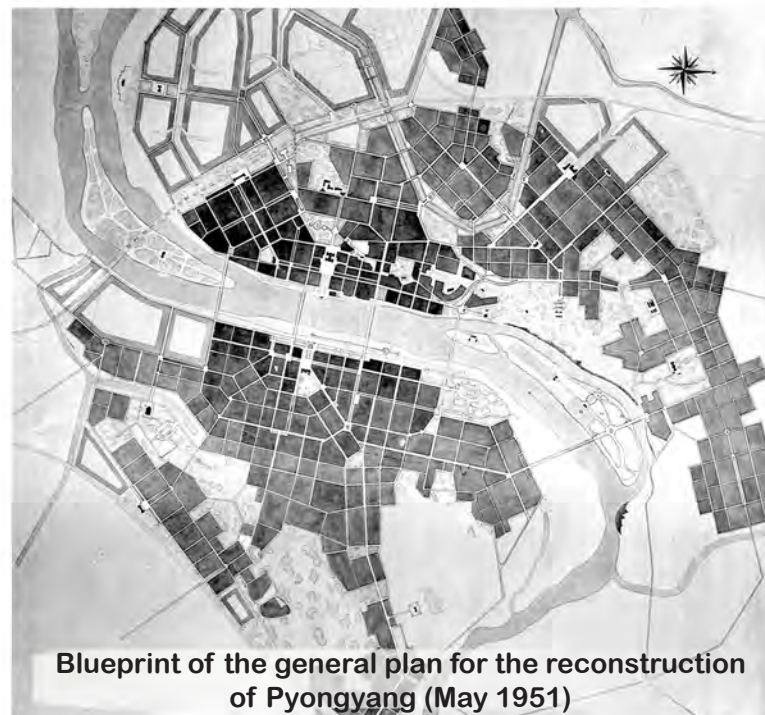
The brutal bombing of Pyongyang was also noteworthy in history. Mark Clark, commander-in-chief of the UN Forces towards the close of the Korean war, announced a “strike plan”, vowing to conduct a “clean sweeping in north Korea” and “remove north Korea’s 78 cities completely from the map”.

In a day of January 2, 1953, the US aircraft dropped about 8 000 bombs weighing 0.5 to 1 ton on the eastern part of Pyongyang. During the three years of the war, they dropped 428 700 bombs and shells on Pyongyang, surpassing the number of the city’s population.

The US resorted to every possible means to bring Pyongyang to its knees, but in vain.

Since Juche 40 (1951), when the war was still at its height, the Government of the DPRK conducted a field survey and mapped out a general plan for the city’s reconstruction, and in May Juche 41 (1952), a Cabinet decision on the city’s reconstruction was released.

In July Juche 42 (1953), the Cabinet decision "On Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Pyongyang" was adopted.



The decision specified directions and methods for drawing up a general plan for the reconstruction and development of the city on a scientific basis and rebuilding it into a more beautiful and magnificent people’s paradise, as well as the fundamental requirements in city planning.

It was in the flames of the war that the reconstruction of Pyongyang that would be built in a grand, beautiful and modern way after victory in the war was planned and prepared under the leadership of Supreme Commander Kim Il Sung.

Creation of Pyongyang Speed

The post-war Pyongyang was literally a heap of debris.

The US claimed that the dilapidated Pyongyang would not be able to rise to its feet again in a hundred years.

Pyongyang citizens turned out in its reconstruction with the same spirit they won the war. From the day after the end of the war city reconstruction began according to the already-made reconstruction plan.

Builders, removing the war debris, wrought a miracle of



completing within two months the reconstruction of the then Pyongyang Textile Mill that had been expected to take five years.

Those who attended the Conference of Activists in the Construction of Pyongyang held in February Juche 47 (1958) vowed to build 17 000 flats with building materials and funds for 7 000 flats and later increased the number to 20 000. The builders applied the prefabricated method, making an innovation in housing construction.

Ten minutes needed for assembling a pre-cast concrete part shrank to two or three minutes; a crane lifted three to four chained parts at a time; a plasterer finished a flat in a day; it took 14 minutes to build a flat.

In the year Juche 47 (1958), the builders made miraculous achievements of building 20 839 flats with materials and funds for 7 000 flats. Thus the world-renowned Pyongyang speed was created, and thereafter the speed alongside the Chollima speed became a byname of the eye-opening development speed of socialist construction in the DPRK.

In the following years, the builders, maintaining this speed, built many monumental edifices within a short period of time.

Streets such as Yonggwang, Chongnyon and Chilsongmun sprang up one after another and public buildings were built in various parts of the city.

Pyongyang seethed with construction. Builders completed the construction of Chollima Street in six months, and built many streets including Sosong, Pipha, Saesallim and Taehak, and tens of thousands of flats, as well as monumental edifices like Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, People's Palace of Culture and April 25 House of Culture during the first five years of the 1970s.

And the Grand People's Study House, Mansudae Art Theatre, Pyongyang Department Store No. 1 and a spectacular grand fountain park were built later.

In recent years, Korea ushered in a heyday of construction. Amidst a hot wind of making a leap, Pyongyang completed one world-class monumental structure after another, like the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery, Munsu Water Park, Mirim Riding Club, Okryu Children's Hospital, Ryugyong Dental Hospital, Unha Scientists Street, Wisong Scientists Dwelling District and apartment buildings for lecturers at Kim Il Sung University and Kim Chaek University of Technology.

Sungni Street

This is a central street in Pyongyang running roughly from the Pyongyang Department Store No. 1 to the Pyongyang Grand Theatre. The street was formed in a short span of period after the main road had been built in scores of days right after the armistice.

It is lined with Kim Il Sung Square, Grand People's Study House, Pyongyang Grand Theatre, Mansudae Art Theatre, Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, Korean Art Gallery, Korean Central History Museum, Pyongyang Department Store No. 1, Pyongyang Hotel and other public service establishments, and apartment houses.

Chongnyon Street

Construction of the street was finished in Juche 47 (1958)

according to the general plan for the reconstruction of Pyongyang.

One day in June Juche 47 (1958), Premier Kim Il Sung, while inspecting the construction site, spoke highly of the role young builders played in building the street and personally named it Chongnyon Street (Youth Street).

It is a trunk road in East Pyongyang, spanning from Rangnang Bridge to the entrance to Munsu Street.

It is about 4 000-metre long and scores of metres wide, and the road, pavements and turfs present a good harmony. It is divided into two parts; one runs from Rangnang Bridge to the intersection of Saesallim Street and the other stretches from here to the entrance to Munsu Street, the intersection of Tongdaewon Street.

The street is lined with 4- to 6-storey apartment houses, intervened by 10- 12- and 15-storey houses.

Kumsong Street

The street was built in Juche 52 (1963).

It is a trunk road running from the Ryonghung Crossroads to Hapjang Bridge.

A street with a high level of pavement and greening, it is several kilometers long.

At the Ryonghung Crossroads it is linked to Pipha Street and meets Kaesonmun and Podunamu Streets, and Hapjang Bridge connects it to the outskirts of the city around Mt. Taesong.

The street features such structures as the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun and Kim Il Sung University, as well as modern high-rise apartment houses.

Chollima Street

The street was built in Juche 59 (1970) on the occasion of the 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

It is a trunk road stretching from the Pothong Gate to Chungsong Bridge via Tongsong Bridge.

Commending the builders for building very rapidly and wonderfully on the site of a slum area of the bygone days (Thosongrang—Tr.) a beautiful and modern street at the Chollima speed within half a year,

President Kim Il Sung renamed the then Sosong Street Chollima Street.

The street thousands of metres long and scores of metres wide is flanked by high-rise apartment houses as well as magnificent public and cultural buildings and commercial welfare service structures including the People's Palace of Culture, Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, Changgwangsan Hotel, Changgwang Health Complex, Ice Rink and Chongnyu Restaurant.

Ragwon Street

The street was built within half a year, greeting the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

It is a trunk road spanning from the Pothonggang Railway Station to Hyoksin Street.

It presents a good harmony of 8- 10- 15- 18- and 20-storey apartment houses, a cinema, shops, restaurants and other public buildings.

Changgwang Street

The first- and second-stage Changgwang Street projects were completed in October Juche 69 (1980) and August Juche 74 (1985), respectively.

It is one of the major streets in the central part of city, spanning from the Pyongyang Railway Station to Pothong Gate, flanked by Mts. Changgwang and Haebang and Namsan Hill.

Chairman Kim Jong Il named it Changgwang Street.

Apartment houses are 8, 10, 20, 30 or 40 storeyed. Each flat, with 3–4 rooms, a toilet, a bathroom, a kitchen and a lounge, is 150–160 m² wide and is furnished with a full set of domestic appliances and furniture.

The street is lined by Pyongyang Koryo Hotel, about 20 different restaurants and souvenir shops.

Munsu Street

It was inaugurated in the 1980s.

Covering the vast expanse of Munsu Plain on the Taedong River, it was built in less than three years.

In the street with apartment houses of 17 000 flats, there are the Monument to Party Founding as well as educational, cultural, public health, and commercial and welfare service facilities such as Pyongyang Kim Won Gyun Conservatory, Central Youth Hall, East Pyongyang Grand Theatre, Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, Okryu Children's Hospital, Ryugyong Dental Hospital, Kim Man Yu Hospital, Taesong Department Store, Ryugyong Health Complex, People's Outdoor Ice Rink

and Munsu Water Park.

Kwangbok Street

Kwangbok Street was completed in May Juche 78 (1989).

With a boulevard about 100 m wide as the axis, it is flanked by nine sections of apartment houses of about 25 000 flats, Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace, Pyongyang Circus, Chongnyon Hotel and other monumental structures, commercial welfare service facilities, such bridges as Kwangbok and Jong Im, Chilgol Flyover, flower gardens and parks.

Thongil Street

Built in the early 1990s, the street houses about 30 000 flats.

It covers a total area of about 10 000 000 m².

The main road is several kilometres long and about 100 m wide. In the eight sections of apartment houses formed on both sides are high-rise apartment houses, welfare service facilities, light-industry factories and parks.

Mansudae Street

The street was completed in Juche 98 (2009).

In the street built in good harmony with the surrounding high and low buildings, there are dozens of blocks of apartment houses and public buildings, different welfare service amenities and green and park areas.

The nursery, kindergarten, clinic and pharmacy serve for the convenience of the residents.

Changjon Street

The street was completed in June Juche 101 (2012).

Situated in the central part of Pyongyang, the street boasts of modern high-rise apartment houses, the People's Theatre with perfect architectural formative and aesthetic value, service facilities that sustain the utility of both the surface and underground, light- and cozy-looking Children's Department Store, schools, nursery and kindergarten, all at the foot of Mansu Hill where the statues of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il stand.

Unha Scientists Street

Completed in Juche 102 (2013), the street is made up of 21 blocks of apartment houses of about 1 000 flats provided with perfect living conditions, public buildings like schools, hospital, nursery and kindergarten equipped with state-of-the-art educational conditions and environment, 16 parks, including those for children, and various kinds of welfare service facilities.

Wisong Scientists Dwelling District

The district was inaugurated in October Juche 103 (2014).

With 24 blocks of apartment houses, it has all the service facilities for human life, like nursery, kindergarten, schools, pharmacy, hospital, solar greenhouse and sports park.

There are also the Wisong Health Complex and a vegetable field for scientists.



Munsu Street



Thongil Street



Kwangbok Street



Mansudae Street

Changjon Street



Wisong Scientists Dwelling District

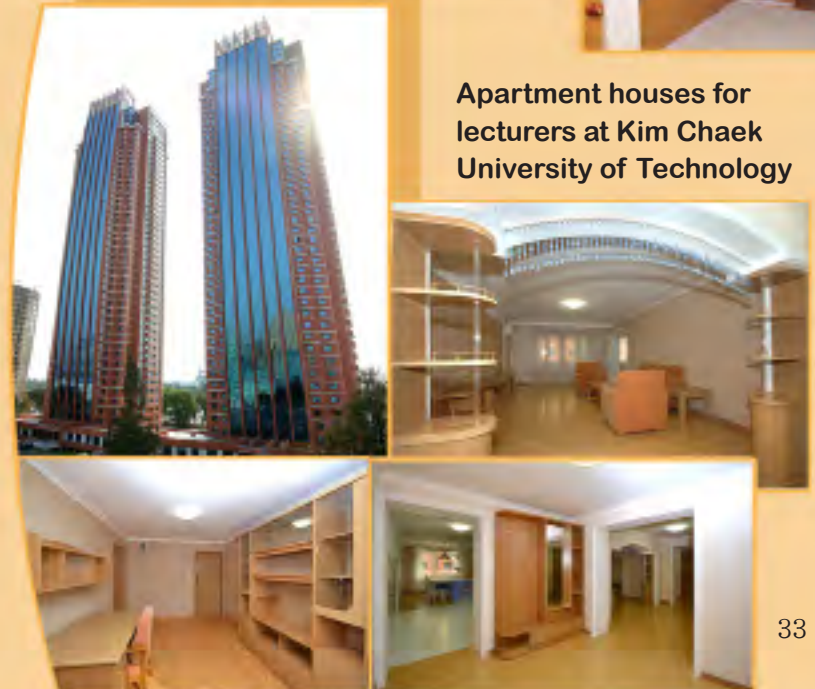
Unha Scientists Street



Apartment houses for lecturers at Kim Il Sung University



Apartment houses for lecturers at Kim Chaek University of Technology



Monumental Edifices

Kumsusan Palace of the Sun

The Kumsusan Palace of the Sun is the supreme sanctuary of Juche that is associated with the ennobling revolutionary careers and exploits of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il.

President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il lie in state in the palace.

Originally, it was the Kumsusan Assembly Hall where President Kim Il Sung, founding father of the socialist Korea and pioneer of the Juche revolutionary cause, worked during the period from Juche 65 (1976) to Juche 83 (1994).

After his sudden demise in July Juche 83 (1994), Chairman Kim Jong Il saw to it that the hall was rebuilt into the Kumsusan Memorial Palace and the President lay in state there.

Saying that the hall was the eternal Presidential palace, Chairman Kim Jong Il declined the people's earnest request that he should work there, and instead worked in his simple office and on board his train until the last moment of his life. Then he passed away in December Juche 100 (2011).

Considering the people's regret for failing in his lifetime to have him reside and work in the splendid assembly hall, Marshal Kim Jong Un saw to it that he was preserved in the Kumsusan Memorial Palace in his lifetime appearance as it had been done with President Kim Il Sung, and had the palace renamed the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun so as to highlight its character as the great hall of

the Sun of mankind and laid out in an excellent way.

The palace was renovated into an incomparably sublime and impeccable monument to immortalizing the leaders in terms of content, form and size.

The palace houses the halls where the President and the Chairman are preserved in their lifetime appearances, the hall where their statues stand, the rooms where the national and foreign orders are showcased, and the halls where the coaches, battery-powered cars and vessel they used are exhibited. Outside the palace there are a plaza composed of extensive lawns, rare flower gardens, fountains and resting places and one-hundred-hectare arboretum. The fences and gates built by dressing blocks of stone, each weighing scores of tons and the corridor bring into bolder relief the appearance of the palace.

Access to the palace is provided by tram cars and buses.

The Kumsusan Palace of the Sun was opened to the public on December 17, Juche 101 (2012), marking the first anniversary of the demise of Chairman Kim Jong Il.

In April Juche 102 (2013), the Seventh Session of the Twelfth Supreme People's Assembly adopted the Law of the DPRK on the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun, so as to eternally preserve and glorify the palace as a grand monument to the immortality of the leaders.

Statues of the Great Generalissimos

Bronze statues of the great Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il have been set up on Mansu Hill and at the compounds of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, Kim Il Sung Military University, Ministry of State Security, Mansudae Art Studio and in

other places in Pyongyang, so as to convey to posterity the immortal exploits of the Generalissimos who turned socialist Korea into a dignified, invincible power, independent in politics, self-supporting in the economy and self-reliant in national defence.

They present the solemn yet intimate images of the Generalissimos who live in the hearts of the service personnel and people of Korea as the Sun.

Grand Monument on Mansu Hill

It was inaugurated in April Juche 61 (1972). The monument was composed of the bronze statue of President Kim Il Sung, who led the Korean people to the road of victory and glory and made immortal contributions to the development of the Korean and world revolutions, a monument to the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, a monument to socialist revolution and construction standing on each side of the statue and a mural of “Mt. Paektu” on the facade.

In April Juche 101 (2012) the bronze statues of beaming President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il were set up in the place of the bronze statue of President Kim Il Sung.

Arch of Triumph

The arch, built in April Juche 71 (1982) in honour of President Kim Il Sung’s triumphal return after achieving national liberation, is located at the foot of Moran Hill.

The 60-m tall arch is built with about 10 500 dressed granite pieces.

Carved in relief on the arch are the figures “1925” and “1945” symbolic respectively of the year when President Kim Il Sung

embarked on the road of revolution and when he made triumphal return home after liberating the country, and the immortal revolutionary paean *Song of General Kim Il Sung*. A group sculpture is engraved in bold relief on each of the four pillars.

Tower of the Juche Idea

Unveiled in April Juche 71 (1982), the tower is located on the riverside of the Taedong in the eastern part of Pyongyang opposite Kim Il Sung Square. On the front and back sides of the tower body the letters “Juche” are carved in bold relief. The tower is 170 metres tall and is topped with a 20-metre-high torch.

The Tower of the Juche Idea makes up a big architectural group; the main thematic group sculpture portraying a worker, peasant and intellectual and sub-thematic group sculptures centring on the tower, pavilions flanking it and two fountains in the centre of the Taedong River present an epic scene on a vast expanse of 35 hectares. Its profound and rich ideological contents and its formative and artistic beauty give visitors a deep impression.

Monument to Party Founding

The tower, situated on Munsu Street, Taedonggang District, was unveiled on October 10, Juche 84 (1995), marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Workers’ Party of Korea.

The magnificent tower occupying an area of 250 000 m² consists of 50m-tall tower bodies representing hammer, sickle and brush in the hands of a worker, peasant and intellectual each, symbolic of the components of the WPK and a girdle bearing the slogan in bold

relief, “Long live the Workers’ Party of Korea, organizer and guide of all victories of the Korean people!” It is also composed of a plinth and bronze sculptures in relief showing the glorious road the WPK has traversed and its might.

Monument to the Pothong River Improvement Project

It is a tower built to convey to posterity the immortal exploits President Kim Il Sung performed for the project to improve the Pothong River.

The tower, unveiled on May 21, Juche 60 (1971), consists of a tower and a monument.

On May 21, Juche 35 (1946), General Kim Il Sung attended the ground-breaking ceremony of the nature-remaking project and delivered a historic speech of encouragement and turned the first sod on the spot for the project.

Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt. Taesong

The cemetery on Jujak Peak of Mt. Taesong, Taesong District, houses the remains of revolutionary martyrs who had fallen in the struggle for the freedom and independence of the country.

It was inaugurated in October Juche 64 (1975) and renovated in October Juche 74 (1985).

It is 1 800 metres deep and there stand gate, memorial gatepost, group sculptures, concourse and busts.

In the concourse adjoining the group sculptures there stand a monument inscribed with President Kim Il Sung’s handwriting, monument inscribed with a poem, mourners sculptures and a wreath stand bearing the medal of the DPRK Hero in bold relief.

The busts district houses the lifelike bronze busts of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs against the background of a huge red flag portrayed with stone.

Kim Il Sung Square

As the central square in Pyongyang, it lies at the eastern foot of Namsan Hill in Central District, facing the Taedong.

It was built in Juche 43 (1954) according to the master plan for the reconstruction of Pyongyang worked out during the Fatherland Liberation War.

The square witnessed many important political and cultural events, galas, mass rallies and military parades, including the mass rallies of Pyongyang citizens in celebration of victory in the war, in celebration of the Party congresses and the anniversary days of the founding of the DPRK. In front of the rostrum of the square there is the starting point of national roads.

National Gift Exhibition House

The house, consisting of several floors with scores of rooms, is situated at the foot of Mt. Ryongak in Pyongyang.

Presents sent to President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il by the KPA servicepersonnel and Korean people, overseas compatriots’ organizations including the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon) and General Association of Koreans in China and south Korean people of all walks of life are on display there by period, year, province and social stratum. The house represents the Korean nation’s reverence and respect for the peerless great men.

Mansudae Assembly Hall

The building, completed in Juche 73 (1984), is the national assembly hall of the DPRK.

It is situated on Mansu Hill in downtown Pyongyang.

At the back of the rostrum of the large conference hall are seen the statues of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il.

The four-storey building covers a total floor space of 45 000 m². Inside there are a 2 000-seat conference hall, subcommittee halls, a press conference hall, a signing hall, lounges, etc.

It serves as a venue for important political events including the sessions of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

People's Palace of Culture

Opened to the public in April Juche 63 (1974), it covers an area of about 90 000 m² and has a total floorage of about 60 000 m².

The palace is composed of a basement and four-storey building above ground, and has three blocks housing over 500 rooms, big and small. It has 3 000- and 700-seat conference halls, conversation rooms, large and small banquet halls, a film projection hall, etc.

It serves as a venue for international and national events, as well as for the cultural and emotional life of the working people.

Chollima Statue

The statue, People's Prize winner unveiled in Juche 50 (1961), stands on Mansu Hill at the foot of Moran Hill.

The monumental structure consists of bronze sculptures (14

metres high) representing a male worker, holding aloft the "Red Letter" from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and a female farmer, with a rice-sheaf in her arms, rushing forward on Chollima (a legendary steed—Tr.) soaring high into the sky with its wings spread wide, and a plinth made up of grey granite slabs.

The statue, which is visible from every part of the city, is known to the world as a monument demonstrating the heroic mettle of the Korean people and a symbol of Chollima Korea.

Monument to the Three Charters for National Reunification

The monument, situated at the southern entrance to Thongil Street, symbolizes the Korean people's will to achieve their national reunification without fail guided by the three charters for national reunification provided by President Kim Il Sung.

It was unveiled on August 14, Juche 90 (2001).

The tower body made with natural granite slabs represents two women symbolic of the north and the south raising high the emblem of the three charters.

The commemorative stone display room inside the tower body exhibits rare stone pieces sent as a symbol of solidarity by party and state leaders and progressive personages of foreign countries, and overseas Koreans of all social strata in different regions of the world.

Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the victory in the war it was renovated on the bank of the picturesque Pothong River in order to convey to posterity the immortal exploits of Generalissimo

Kim Il Sung and Generalissimo Kim Jong Il in leading the war and the Songun revolution to victory.

It consists of a main hall, which boasts of architectural beauty and excellent formative and artistic quality, statue *Victory*, whose pedestal is inscribed with Kim Jong Un's autograph *Respect to the Great Years*, ten sub-thematic group sculptures, outdoor exhibitions of weapons of merit of the KPA and of captured weapons, US armed spy ship *Pueblo* and characteristic concourse.

Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery

The cemetery was built on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

There stands a monument inscribed with a part of the speech delivered by President Kim Il Sung.

The cemetery consists of tower in memory of the fallen soldiers of the Korean People's Army and around it gatepost, wreath stand *Soul of Heroes*, monument inscribed with a poem dedicated to heroic soldiers, group sculptures and graves of over 500 fallen soldiers.

Three-Revolution Exhibition House

The exhibition house displays in a comprehensive way the successes the Korean people have achieved in the effort to carry out the line of three revolutions-ideological, technological and cultural.

It covers an area of about 100 hectares with a 100-metre wide central road as an axis.

The road is flanked by halls for the works on the Juche Idea, heavy industry, electronic industry, light industry, agriculture, earth

satellite and new technological innovation, and ends with a large Monument to Three Revolutions.

The exhibition serves as a venue for national science and technology exhibitions and other exhibitions, as well as international trade fair.

Liberation Tower

The tower, unveiled on August 15, Juche 36 (1947), to hand down to posterity the great services of the former Soviet soldiers who helped the Korean people liberate their country, stands at the foot of Moran Hill.

It covers an area of 128 000 m².

Renovated marking the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation on August 15, Juche 74 (1985), the tower portrays in the main the joy of the liberated Korean people, and represents the ideological content of friendship between the DPRK and the USSR in a peculiar formative way.

Friendship Tower

The tower, devoted to conveying for ever the heroic feats the Chinese People's Volunteers performed in the Korean war, was unveiled in October Juche 48 (1959) on Moran Hill and renovated in Juche 73 (1984).

The 30-m tall tower consists of two-storey tower body and head with a star.

It was built with 1 025 pieces of natural granite and marble, symbolic of October 25, the day of the Chinese People's Volunteers' entry in the war.

Kumsusan Palace of the Sun







Arch of Triumph



Tower of the Juche Idea



Monument to Party Founding



Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt. Taesong



Kim Il Sung Square



National Gift Exhibition House



Mansudae Assembly Hall



People's Palace of Culture



Chollima Statue



Monument to the Three Charters for National Reunification



Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum





Revolutionary Sites

President Kim Il Sung's Native House in Mangyongdae

It is a time-honoured house where President Kim Il Sung, father of the socialist Korea, was born and spent his childhood.

On April 15, Juche 1 (1912), Kim Il Sung was born as the first son of Kim Hyong Jik and Kang Pan Sok.

The house stands in its original state, and exhibits relics used by Kim Il Sung and the members of his family, a prototype patriotic and revolutionary family.

People at home and from abroad stream and pay tribute to it.

Ponghwa Revolutionary Site

It is a place where Kim Hyong Jik, outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of Korea, pioneer in developing the country's liberation struggle from a nationalist movement to a proletarian revolutionary movement and indomitable revolutionary fighter, lived from mid-March Juche 5 (1916) to November Juche 6 (1917), making preparations for forming the Korean National Association and conducting activities to expand and strengthen the KNA organizations at home and abroad.

A statue of Kim Hyong Jik stands there. There are also a revolutionary museum, monument, and such revolutionary sites as Myongsin School, site of playing at soldiers, houses where Kim Hyong Jik lived, morning exercise site, rock floor, pear tree, shallow well, ash tree, spring and Maekjon Ferry.

Chilgol Revolutionary Site

It is a place where Kang Pan Sok, mother of President Kim Il Sung and outstanding leader of the women's movement in Korea, was born and grew up.

It is home to meaningful revolutionary relics associated with President Kim Il Sung. When he was young, he developed here an ambition for national restoration after making the 1 000-ri Journey for Learning.

There stand the bronze statues of young Kim Il Sung and his mother Kang Pan Sok. The historical relics there include Kang Pan Sok's native home, Changdok School, site of playing at soldiers, reading site, vowing site, wrestling site and Mena-gol.

Ssuk Islet Revolutionary Site

In May Juche 37 (1948), on this islet President Kim Il Sung held a consultative meeting of the leading members, including the prominent political personages from south Korea who had participated in the Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Public Organizations in North and South Korea, leading them to the road of national unity.

The islet is under the jurisdiction of Rangnang District.

On August 10, Juche 79 (1990), the Monument to the Unified Front was unveiled there.

Jongsung Revolutionary Site

President Kim Il Sung organized and led the Fatherland

Liberation War to victory while staying here from January Juche 40 (1951) to November Juche 42 (1953).

It is situated in Jongsung-dong, Moranbong District.

During the war, it was the seat of the Cabinet and the Military Commission of the DPRK.

Korean Revolution Museum

It was inaugurated in August Juche 37 (1948). It houses halls for historical materials on every stage of the Korean revolution—anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, democratic revolution and early period of transition to socialism, Fatherland Liberation War, struggle for laying the foundation of socialism, overall construction of socialism and struggle for achieving the complete victory of socialism.

Displayed in the halls are historical relics and materials related with the revolutionary career of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il and the history of struggle of the Korean people.

Party Founding Museum

While working here right after liberation, President Kim Il Sung founded the Workers' Party of Korea and led the Korean revolution to victory.

It is situated at the southern foot of Mt. Haebang in Central District.

The Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea was situated in this building immediately after liberation.

The two-storey building houses two office rooms used by Kim Il Sung, a lounge and a conference hall preserved in their original state, as well as several rooms exhibiting materials on Party founding.

President Kim Il Sung's Native House in Mangyongdae





Ponghwa Revolutionary Site



Korean Revolution Museum



Chilgol Revolutionary Site



Party Founding Museum



Pyongyang, Capital of the DPRK



Politics

The Economy

Culture

City of Friendship

**Historical Sites
in Pyongyang**

Folklore of Pyongyang

Living Monuments



Politics

Pyongyang is the political hub of the DPRK that guarantees the masses of the people the status of the master of state and society and helps them play the role as performers of the revolution and construction.

Here the line and policy of the WPK, the ruling party, and laws of the DPRK reflecting the will of the people are worked out.

It is the seat of political parties, public organizations, the National Defence Commission and government of the DPRK.

Political Parties

The WPK, Korean Social Democratic Party and Chondoist Chongu Party are headquartered here.

Workers' Party of Korea

The WPK is the ruling party in the DPRK.

President Kim Il Sung founded the party on October 10, Juche 34 (1945). It is a Kimilsungist-Kimjongilist party, a Juche-type revolutionary party, guided by the great Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism.

It represents the interests of the Korean nation and is a political organization of the highest form among all the political parties of the working people. A leading political organization of society that provides guidance over the political, military, economic, cultural and all other fields, it is the General Staff of the Korean revolution.



Chairman Kim Jong Il is the eternal General Secretary of the WPK.

On April 11, Juche 101 (2012), the respected Kim Jong Un was elected First Secretary of the WPK.

He strives to develop the Party into the General Staff that provides successful guidance over the revolution and construction, the motherly Party that throws in its lot with the working people.

Korean Social Democratic Party

Founded on November 3, Juche 34 (1945), it is a democratic political party that champions the demands of the masses from all walks of life in Korea and the interests of the nation and struggles to realize social justice.

The party has set it as its main task to make efforts for independent and peaceful reunification of the country and implement the foreign policy based on the principles of independence, peace and friendship.

Chondoist Chongu Party

An independent and democratic party that champions the interests of Chondoists and other members of the Korean nation, the Chondoist Chongu Party was established on February 8, Juche 35 (1946).

Its mission is to defend the patriotic ideology and independent spirit, oppose aggression and interference by foreign forces, and take part in the effort to build a civilized, powerful and democratic state.

Songun Politics

Songun politics, which is administered in the DPRK, originated from the Songun idea, an embodiment of the Juche idea.

President Kim Il Sung authored the Songun idea on the basis of the spirit which was permeated in the two pistols bequeathed by his father and the programme of the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU) in which he advocated anti-imperialist independence.

He founded a revolutionary army on April 25, Juche 21 (1932), declaring an armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists; it was a historic event heralding the start of his Songun-based revolutionary leadership.

Leading the Korean revolution for nearly 70 years since the mid-1920s, he adhered to the line of attaching importance to arms and the principle of giving priority to military affairs.

Kim Jong Il started his Songun-based revolutionary leadership with his on-site guidance at the Seoul Ryu Kyong Su Guards 105th Tank Division of the KPA in August Juche 49 (1960); he set about administering Songun politics in the late 1960s.

At the threshold of the 1990s considerable changes took place in the political structure of the world and the balance of forces.

The US and its vassal forces got more frantic in their military actions to stifle the DPRK. The latter suffered severe shortage of food, fuel and power due to the harsh sanctions imposed by the US and natural disaster that hit it for several consecutive years.

With a scientific insight into the prevailing situation, Kim Jong Il declared that the DPRK was pursuing Songun politics and established this political mode on a full scale.

Songun politics is the original mode of socialist politics he advanced for the first time in history by applying the philosophy of arms that the revolution is pioneered, propelled and accomplished by arms and the revolutionary principle of Songun that the army is

precisely the Party, state and people.

In September Juche 87 (1998) the First Session of the Tenth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK established a new state system in which the National Defence Commission would play the pivotal role.

Songun politics is the DPRK's fundamental mode of socialist politics, which has been perfected and systematized amid trying ordeals of history.

Today the respected Kim Jong Un defends the sovereignty and dignity of the country and nation, holding aloft the banner of Songun provided by the great Generalissimos.

State Structure

Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK

The Supreme People's Assembly is the highest organ of state power in the DPRK and exercises legislative power.

It is composed of deputies elected on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

It adopts laws and ordinances.

First Chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK

The First Chairman of the National Defence Commission is the supreme leader of the DPRK. As the supreme commander of the whole armed forces of the state, he directs all the armed forces and provides direct guidance over overall affairs of the state and the work of the National Defence Commission.

National Defence Commission of the DPRK

The National Defence Commission is the supreme defence leadership body of state power which maps out important policies of the state for applying Songun politics and directs the whole armed forces and defence building of the state.

Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly is the highest organ of state power when the Supreme People's Assembly is not in session. The President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly represents the state.

Cabinet of the DPRK

The Cabinet is the administrative and executive body of the highest state power and organ of overall state administration. It takes measures for the implementation of state policies and adopts the regulations on state administration on the basis of the Constitution and the laws.

Pyongyang Municipal People's Assembly

The Pyongyang Municipal People's Assembly is a local organ of state power. It deliberates and approves the city's plan for the development of the national economy and the report on its implementation.

Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee

The Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee exercises the function of the local organ of state power when the Pyongyang

Municipal People's Assembly is not in session and the administrative and executive organ of state power.

Pyongyang has 18 districts and two counties.

Public Prosecutors Office and Judicial Organ

The public prosecutors office is a state organ that supervises the observance and execution of laws. Investigation and prosecution are conducted under the unified direction of the Supreme Public Prosecutors Office in Pyongyang.

The judicial organ, a state organ that exercises jurisdiction, has courts at various levels. The Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ of the DPRK.

Social Organizations

Pyongyang is home to the central committees and Pyongyang municipal committees of different social organizations like Kim Il Sung Socialist Youth League, General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, Union of Agricultural Workers of Korea, Democratic Women's Union of Korea, Democratic Front for the Reunification of Korea, Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea, General Federation of the Unions of Art and Literature of Korea, Journalists Union of Korea, General Federation of Science and Technology of Korea and Democratic Lawyers Association of Korea.

There are also central committees of religion organizations such as the Christian Federation of Korea, Chondoist Association of Korea, Buddhist Federation of Korea and Korean Catholics Association.



**Pyongyang, Capital
of the DPRK**

Politics



The Economy

Culture

City of Friendship

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in Pyongyang**

Folklore of Pyongyang

Living Monuments



The Economy

Pyongyang is an economic powerhouse with heavy industry, the core of which is machine-building industry, light industry and multifaceted rural economy.

It is also a hub of IT industry.

Industry

The industrial sectors in Pyongyang have a multifarious structure and are combined in an organic way. The core of heavy industry is machine-building industry, and light industry includes textile and garment industries.

Almost all kinds of industrial goods, ranging from large-sized and precision machines to sundry goods are produced here.

Machine-building Industry

The industry builds transport, electric, construction, coal-mining, precision, textile, movie-making and general machines and machine tools.

The hub of transport machine production is the Kim Jong Thae Electric Locomotive Complex. The complex produces electric and Diesel-engine locomotives and passenger cars.

The electric machine factories in the city produce electric motors, power distribution cabinets and various gauges. They also produce various kinds of electric appliances for home use such as

refrigerators, washing machines and electric fans, different lines such as insulated lines, cables for communication and power supply, enamel-coated copper line and various kinds of bearings that are conducive to the development of the machine-building industry.

The machine tool factories manufacture different machine tools including planing and grinding lathes.

In addition, building machines and equipment such as roof cranes, winches, lifts, tower cranes and derrick, and heating accessories are manufactured.

The sector producing machinery for coal and ore mines claims a large share in the machine-building industry.

Pyongyang is also the centre of textile machine production. There are machine factories producing textile machines, spinning equipment and knitting needles.

Besides, machine factories in the city turn out grain processing machines, cine-projectors, X-ray cameras, truck and tractor parts, communication equipment and its accessories.

Electric Power Industry

The electric power industry claiming a large share in the industry



of the city relies on thermal energy in the main.

The city has the Pyongyang Thermal Power Complex, East Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant and Namgang Power Station. Sluice power stations have been built at the Mirim and Ponghwa barrages on the Taedong River.

There are also mini-power stations built on irrigation canals and reservoirs.

Coal-mining Industry

The coal-mining industry of the city that relies on solid material and technological foundations claims a large share in meeting the increasing demand for coal.

The city has large-scale coal mines including the Kangdong, Hungnyong and Samsin mines and many other medium and small-sized mines.

Definite priority is given to geological prospecting to develop coal resources effectively and increase coal production.

Making equipment large-sized, modernized and high-speed, diversification of transport and comprehensive mechanization of tunneling and coal-mining are dynamically pushed forward.

Building Materials Industry

Pyongyang has a self-supporting, state-of-the-art building materials industry, capable of meeting the demands of the large-scale urban and industrial construction.

The industry depends on the materials and resources rich in the city. The city abounds in limestone and anthracite necessary for the cement industry, clay and white clay for ceramic industry, and



building stone resource including feldspar and granite for building stone industry and sand and gravels for the production of building parts and elements.

In the city there are building materials factories producing cement, timber, metal building material, block, wooden furniture and building stone.

Light Industry

Light industry of the city includes textile, garment and footwear industries.

The textile industry constitutes the pivot of the city's light industry. The city has a large-sized silk mill and spinning mills. It also has a comprehensive textile factory furnished with all the processes ranging from spinning, weaving and dyeing to processing.



The knitting, textile, towel and industrial fabrics mills in the city produce various kinds of cloth and garments and supply them to different sectors of the national economy.

The city has modern garment industry, which has developed into one with a perfect production structure furnished with production sectors to meet the people's needs for garments.

The men's, women's and children's garment factories, knitwear factories, and many tailor's shops make various kinds of garments for Pyongyang citizens.

In the city there are light industrial factories like Kim Jong Suk Pyongyang Textile Mill, Kim Jong Suk Pyongyang Silk Mill, Songyo Knitwear Factory and Pyongyang Hosiery Factory.



Foodstuff and Daily Necessities Industries

The city has bases to produce foodstuffs and daily necessities to meet the citizens' needs for them.

The foodstuff industry comprises the sectors of processing staple and subsidiary foods and those of producing confectionery, liquor and soft drinks, and tobacco including Pyongyang Wheat Flour Processing Factory, Ryongsong Meat Processing Factory, Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory, Pyongyang Condiment Factory, Taedonggang Brewery, and Pyongyang Children's Foodstuff Factory.

The daily necessities industry is composed of the sectors of producing daily necessities such as household goods, wooden necessities, ironware, plastic goods, cosmetics, school things, ceramics and craftwork. It includes the Pyongyang Daily Necessities Factory, Pyongyang Cosmetics Factory, Pyongyang Timber Mill, and Yonggwang Furniture Joint Venture Company.

Commercial and Service Facilities

Major Hotels

Pyongyang Koryo Hotel

The Koryo Hotel is situated in Central District and was opened to the public in Juche 74 (1985).

The 45-storey twin-buildings of the hotel are 140 metres high and the total floor space is 84 000 m². It has an accommodating capacity of 1 000. It contains hundreds of rooms of different sizes (5

super suites, 49 deluxe suites, 222 premium rooms and 224 standard rooms) and dining halls, banquet halls, conference halls, cinema and recreation halls.

The two buildings are respectively topped by a revolving restaurant, where customers can enjoy the beautiful scenery of the city.

In addition the hotel is furnished with scores of lifts and escalators and communications facilities such as international telephone, telex, fax and e-mail.

The Pyongyang Koryo Hotel is well known to foreigners for its excellent facilities and services.

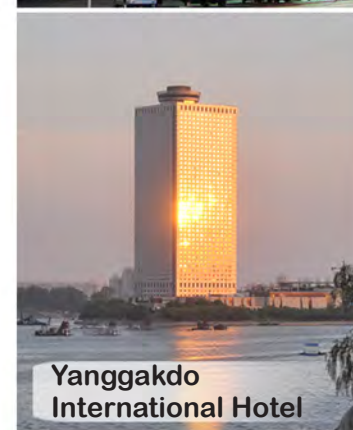
Yanggakdo International Hotel

The hotel is seated in Yanggak Islet on the Taedong.

It is characteristic of clear and fresh air. It houses 1 000 rooms, banquet hall, dining hall, recreation hall, golf course and a revolving restaurant on the 47th floor.

Ryanggang Hotel

The hotel is perched on a hill at the confluence of the Taedong



and Pothong rivers in Mangyongdae District. It has 330 rooms.

A revolving restaurant on the top floor of the hotel commands a bird's eye view of beautiful Mangyong Hill, Kwangbok Street and Chongchun Street.

Typical Restaurants

Okryu Restaurant

The Okryu Restaurant is flanked with Moran Hill, Rungna Islet, the Taedong Gate, Ryongwang Pavilion and Okryu Bridge.

It is a public restaurant, a pride of the Korean nation, built in good harmony with the surrounding view of the Okryu cliff and the crystal-clear water of the Taedong River.

The Okryu Restaurant is widely known as one of the monumental structures representative of Korean architecture. It serves various traditional dishes—Pyongyang cold noodles and noodles in flat vessels.

Delicacy Restaurant Attached to Okryu Restaurant

The restaurant with a combination of classical and modern architecture has a total floor space of 6 000 m² and can accommodate thousands.

It serves scores of kinds of dishes including Korean traditional dishes, terrapin, sturgeon and quail dishes. *Sinsollo* (a dish made with scores of ingredients put together and cooked), *yakbap*, rice in soup of mullet from the Taedong, and mung-bean pancake, which are traditional dishes, dishes made of terrapin such as terrapin soup, fried terrapin and terrapin porridge, sturgeon steamed in soy sauce, and quail dishes are popular among customers.

Chongnyu Restaurant

The Chongnyu Restaurant is a modern building with a total floor space of 12 000 m², which has 1 000 seats indoors as well as some seats outdoors for broils and soft drinks.

The restaurant is one of the excellent edifices of unique architectural style and graceful formative beauty.

It serves noodles, bread, mung-bean pancake, mullet soup, *sinsollo*, pot-boiled fish soup, *dangogi* soup and other traditional dishes and foods.

Changjon Haemaji Restaurant

The two-storey restaurant has a public dining hall, coffee bar and shop.

The public dining hall serves *pibimbap* mixed with beef, *pibimbap* mixed with chicken and other excellent dishes; the meat and fish shop sells a variety of quality products.

In addition, the restaurant serves famous breads and coffee of foreign countries.

Pyongyang Duck Restaurant

The restaurant in Thongil Street specializes in duck dishes. It serves rice in duck soup, roasted duck, grilled duck hearts, duck broil and Pyongyang cold noodles.

Floating Restaurant Boat *The Taedonggang*

An 820-ton boat, it has a banquet hall and several dining rooms

which can accommodate 300 people at a time.

On every floor of the two-storey boat are galleys furnished with cooking facilities and an elevator.

It serves Pyongyang cold noodles, a specialty of the city, as well as different kinds of dishes, breads and soft drinks.

Chongnyu Restaurant



Okryu Restaurant



Changjon Haemaji Restaurant



Floating Restaurant Boat The Taedonggang



Noted Service Facilities

Changgwang Health Complex

Changgwang Health Complex with a total floor space of 30 000 m² has public baths, private baths and family baths, barber's, beauty parlour, indoor wading pool and swimming pool.

The health complex has an accommodating capacity of 10 000 persons a day. The swimming pool can accommodate more than 2 000 spectators. Various national and international swimming contests can be held here.

The health complex is characteristic of a unique harmony of the parts of the building with different functions, fresh colours on its interior and exterior, decorations agreeable to modern aesthetic sense and beautiful surrounding environment.

Ryugyong Health Complex

The health complex with a total floor space of 18 379 m² consists of a basement and four floors above ground. It includes public baths, family baths, and private baths, physiotherapy room, barber's, beauty parlour, recreation hall, restaurant, soft drink stand and underground garage. It can accommodate 7 200 a day.

Pyongyang Department Store No. 1

The department store has a total floor space of nearly 40 000 m² and consists of a basement and nine floors above ground.

The floors from the 1st to the 5th have counters, and the 8th

and 9th floors have a restaurant and a soft drink stand. Located in the central part of the city, the department store is a favourite for Pyongyang citizens.

Pyongyang Children's Department Store

The department store has been renovated recently. It consists of two underground floors and three floors above the ground.

Most of its commodities, including children's clothes, school things, shoes, toys and confectionery, are home-made.

The three floors above the ground have playing quarters for children. As they are furnished with intellectual toys and more than 2 000 items of indoor amusement apparatuses, they are always crowded with children.

Pyongyang Yokjon Department Store

Covering a total floor space of over 10 000 m², the five-storey building stands near the Pyongyang Railway Station.

Distributed from the first to the fourth floors are counters, which are furnished with different forms of booths. There are main stairs and auxiliary stairs, which offer conveniences to customers.

The department store is in good harmony with the Pyongyang Railway Station and other buildings, big and small, around it.

Ragwon Department Store

It is located in Central District, Pyongyang.

The department store sells a variety of fashion garments, gold and silver works, foodstuffs, medicines and others.

People's Open-air Ice Rink

Covering a total floor space of 6 469 m², the ice rink has a skating ground with an area of 1 800 m², a skate-lending counter, rooms for waiting and rest, a clinic, a broadcasting booth and a monitor room.

It is provided with cutting-edge equipment for quick freezing and maintaining it.

Thongilgori Fitness Centre

The fitness centre has a total floor space of 13 749 m². It consists of a fitness room, an underwater ultrasonic wave room, a health-recovery room, a table tennis hall, a soft drink stand and others. They are provided with 61 kinds of 138 sports apparatuses for running, bicycling and rowing exercises, and modern facilities for medical treatment.

Many citizens frequent the centre as it renders great services to promoting their health and improving their living standards.

Haedanghwa Restaurant

The building of Haedanghwa Restaurant is suggestive of a sweet brier bloomed on the Taedong. It has about 20 dining rooms, a shop, a wading pool, a bathhouse, sauna rooms, a gymnastics room and a coffee shop.

Over 100 kinds of dishes are served in the dining rooms.

The restaurant prospers in business, adding special lustre to the looks of Pyongyang.



Ryugyong Health Complex



Pyongyang Department Store No. 1



Pyongyang Yokjon
Department Store

People's Open-air Ice Rink
and Roller Rink



Pyongyang Children's Department Store



**Thongilgori
Fitness Centre**



Haedanghwa Restaurant

Agriculture

Pyongyang has different sectors of the rural economy for producing grain, meat, vegetables and fruits, and sericulture.

In the surrounding districts there are agro-stock farms and orchards. Cooperative farms, combined organically with each other, are engaged in the production of grain, vegetables and industrial crops, stockbreeding, fruit culture and sericulture.

The agriculture is fully meeting the ever-increasing demand of the citizens for farm products.

Rural Economy

The rural economy of Pyongyang puts main emphasis on the production of grain and vegetables and, at the same time, rationally combines it with the production of potatoes, industrial crops and feed crops.

Grain production is aimed at supplying provisions to the citizens and plays a key role in developing livestock breeding.

Main grain crops include rice, maize, soybean, adzuki bean, pea, kidney-bean and mung-bean.

Kangnam County and Rangnang, Sunan, Mangyongdae and Sadong districts are the main rice-producing areas. Kangnam and Kangdong counties and Sadong District yield much maize.

Vegetable production plays a big role in supplying non-staple foodstuffs to the citizens.

Main vegetables include radish, pak-choi, cabbage, spinach,

spring onion, garlic and red pepper.

Industrial crops are cultivated on the outskirts of the city. They include peppermint, tobacco, wild sesame, peanut and sesame.

Stockbreeding

In Pyongyang there are modern poultry farming bases including chicken farm, duck farm, ostrich farm and quail farm, large-size pig factories, and dozens of farms for meat production.

An assorted feed plant, an albuminous fodder plant and wide pastures are producing sufficient amounts of forage.

In the city there are stockbreeding science research centres



including an animal husbandry and veterinary institute, a poultry equipment plant and repair stations.

Fruit Culture

The city has the Taedonggang Combined Fruit Farm, a giant fruit production base, and Pyongyang Fruit Farm. Every cooperative farm has its own fruit production base.

Main fruits are apple, pear, peach, grape, plum and apricot.

Mangyongdae, Ryokpho, Taesong and Samsok districts and Kangdong County produce apple, grape and plum and Ryokpho and Sunan districts, pear. Mangyongdae District is noted for sweet cherry, Kangdong and Kangnam counties for jujube, and Mangyongdae, Hyongjesan and Sunan districts for strawberry. Pyongyang chestnut produced in Kangdong County has been known as a specialty of Pyongyang from olden times.

Modern fruit storage and processing establishments and facilities have been built to cope with the rapidly-increasing output of fruits.

Taedonggang Combined Fruit Farm



Fish-breeding

There are several fish farms such as the Pyongyang Catfish Farm furnished with latest fish-breeding facilities. They serve for the efforts to improve the diet of citizens. They breed various kinds of fry and release them in reservoirs, rivers and streams. Fish farms raise carp, catfish, cruising carp, mullet, eel and *aristichthys nobilis*.

The method of fish-breeding in mobile net is applied in the Taedong and Pothong rivers.



Pyongyang Catfish Farm



Taedonggang Terrapin Farm

Traffic Services

Traffic services in the city have been put on a modern basis with solid material and technical foundations.

They consist of railway, motor, river transports and air service.

Railway traffic holds the most important place in the city's traffic services.

International trains run between Pyongyang and Moscow and between Pyongyang and Beijing.

The city's railway network is so rationally distributed as to develop the productive and consuming links between the capital and local areas and between regions.

Railways extend from Pyongyang to the major cities and areas across the country.

Commuter trains run from Pyongyang to such surrounding areas as Kangdong and Sunan.

Motor transport is of great importance in the city's traffic services. Motor roads extend from Pyongyang to Sinuiju, Wonsan, Manpho, Sariwon, Kaesong, Nampho and other parts of the country.

There are many bridges in Pyongyang, including Okryu, Pothong, Mansu, Chungsong, Yanggak, Rungna and Chongnyu bridges.

Trolley-bus service, free from air and noise pollution, take a lion's share in the city's passenger transport.

Pyongyang Metro plays a key role in passenger transport.

There are some motor stations which exclusively serve for various sectors such as the industry, agriculture, construction, city



management, commerce and education.

River transport has also made a big progress.

As a hub of air service, Pyongyang is linked to different parts of the country and other countries around the world by air flights.



**Pyongyang, Capital
of the DPRK**

Politics

The Economy



Culture

City of Friendship

**Historical Sites
in Pyongyang**

Folklore of Pyongyang

Living Monuments

Culture

Pyongyang is the centre of culture of the DPRK.

Science, education, literature and the art, public health and physical culture and sports are developing centring on Pyongyang.

Science

In the city are the State Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Social Sciences, which give guidance to all scientific research institutes, and their affiliated units.

The scientific research institutes make big contributions to developing the country's science with excellent achievements made in their studies.

State Academy of Sciences

The State Academy of Sciences makes it its basic mission to control and guide all the country's scientific research institutes and their research work in a unified way and give scientific and technological answers to the problems arising in developing the science of the country and the economic work.

It has under its control hundreds of research institutes in charge of science and technology in different sectors of the national economy.

It is affiliated with a postgraduate course, University of Sciences, an in-service training school and a modern library.

It has made agreements for scientific exchanges with its counterparts in foreign countries and maintains its ties with many scientific research institutes, scientific bodies, international organizations and prominent scientists around the world.

Research Institutes Founded in Recent Years

Pyongyang Vegetable Science Institute

Vegetable is indispensable to the diet of people, a must multivitamin.

The research institute is a modern and comprehensive vegetable science research centre which studies and produces vegetables.

It has a plottage area of 500 000 m² and includes many solar heat vinyl sheet greenhouses, hydraulic greenhouses and wide area of research plot.

In recent years the research institute bred newly 20-odd crops and over 50 varieties including cucumber and tomato of high productivity and nutrition and developed new technologies such as technology of producing winter cabbage in the non-heating vinyl sheet greenhouse, thus increasing production two times as compared with the previous one.

Turf Branch Institute of the State Academy of Sciences

It has research rooms furnished with up-to-date equipment, analysis rooms, labs, greenhouses and experimental plots.

It makes studies of developing and breeding turf varieties growing evergreen and suited to the climatic and soil conditions of the Pyongyang area.

Central Mushroom Research Institute of the State Academy of Sciences

Covering a total floor space of 6 100 m², it is a comprehensive mushroom institute. It consists of a main building, rooms for cultivating mushrooms, storehouses for raw materials, research rooms, labs, a library and a products depository.

The institute makes efforts to study and perfect the technology



of cultivating various kinds of mushrooms for cooking and medical purposes and solve the issue of substrate as suited to regional features.

Academy of Social Sciences

The Academy of Social Sciences is a national agency in charge of an overall research work in the sector of social sciences as well as a comprehensive institute embracing all branches of social sciences.

It has under its control such institutes of the economy, law, Juche literature, linguistics, history, archaeology, national classics and folklore, college of social sciences and a postgraduate course.

It organizes symposiums for reading papers on scientific study and scientific seminars on a nationwide scale. It also regularly conducts scientific exchanges with international scientific bodies and its counterparts in foreign countries.

Education

The Education Commission, which controls and guides the overall work of education in a unified way, is seated in Pyongyang.

The pedagogy institute in Sadong District is engaged in such work as to properly decide the scope and level of education at every stage of preschool and school education, formulate the teaching programme in a scientific way and develop modern teaching means and facilities.

According to the free educational system, which comprises pre-school, primary, secondary and higher education, the teaching institutions in Pyongyang are producing well-qualified talents.

Kim Il Sung University

Founded in October Juche 35 (1946), the university is a centre of training national cadres and the highest institute of the Juche-oriented education. There are the statues of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il in the campus.

Since its founding the university has produced 100-odd heroes and heroines, thousands of persons with academic degrees or titles.

It has under its control Law College, Finance College, Literature College and Computer Science College, dozens of faculties including economics, history, philosophy, foreign languages and literature, mathematics, physics, atomic energy, chemistry, life science, global environmental science and geology, and scores of institutes.

It also has an e-library, a gymnasium and an indoor swimming pool, which have been built on a modern basis.

The university is promoting cooperation and exchanges with its counterparts around the world. Many students from different countries are studying here.

Pyongyang Medical College of Kim Il Sung University

The college has under its control such faculties as medicine, basic medicine, Koryo medicine, hygiene, dentistry and pharmacy, over 90 chairs, a clinical medicine institute, a basic medicine institute, a genetic medicine institute, a postgraduate course and a library.

It is affiliated with a hospital, which embraces over 30 specialized departments including internal departments for circulatory diseases and kidney diseases, surgical department for cerebral nerve system

and department for liver troubles, and over 20 auxiliary diagnosis and treatment sections such as CT-test, isotope, immunity experiment and examination, convalescence and treatment, sections of preparing and manufacturing medicines and a dispensary.

Pyongyang Agricultural College of Kim Il Sung University

The college is a reliable centre of training agricultural workers in the country.

It has such faculties as agriculture, farm machines, veterinary and animal husbandry, and agrobiolgy, departments and such courses as agriculture, fruit culture, vegetable cultivation, stockbreeding, agrobiolgy and breeding. It has under its control the agricultural science institute and a postgraduate course.

The college has made tangible contributions to the agricultural development of the country by producing a large number of competent officials and scientists and making great achievements in scientific researches.

University of National Economy

The university has different courses for training cadres needed in all sectors of state and economic management. Its educational system consists of a four-year basic course for training reserve cadres, a two-year basic course for the graduates of other universities and a postgraduate course for training theoretical workers of economic sector. It has research rooms for different sectors of the national economy, a film lecture room, a foreign language lecture room, a library, an auditorium and other modern teaching facilities.

Kim Hyong Jik University of Education

Founded in October Juche 35 (1946), the university is a pedigree establishment for training university lecturers.

It has such faculties as philosophy, history, pedagogy, linguistics, foreign languages, mathematics, physics, life science, chemistry, physioenvironmental science, art, physical culture and sports, and in-service training.

It has over 100 research rooms, labs and skill practice rooms, a library which houses hundreds of thousands of books, a gymnasium, a hall of culture and a publishing house.

Kim Chaek University of Technology

Founded in September Juche 37 (1948), the university is a centre of bringing up technical think-tank of the country.

It has under its control the mechanical science and technology college and the IT science and technology college. It has such faculties as geological prospecting, mining engineering, metal engineering, material engineering, heat engineering, shipbuilding and ocean engineering, electronics, automation engineering, electrical engineering, nuclear physics, natural science and industrial management, and several institutes for different sectors of science. It is provided with a modern e-library and labs.

The university has established friendly relations with its partners in other countries and is developing exchanges of education and science with them. Many foreign students are studying at the university.

Pyongyang University of Architecture

Founded in October Juche 42 (1953), the university is a reliable centre of training architectural personnel in the sectors of construction, city management, land administration and environmental protection. It also serves as a competent creative group of architects in charge of the designing of grand monumental edifices.

It has a college and several faculties of training talented architects, a postgraduate course and an institute.

It has produced over 100 DPRK heroes and labour heroes.

Its students are studying hard with an ambition and dream to become world-famous designers.

Pyongyang Han Tok Su University of Light Industry

The university trains specialists for the sector of light industry.

It has faculties of foodstuff engineering, textile engineering, chemistry engineering, mechanical engineering and paper engineering, an institute and a postgraduate course. There are also a library which houses hundreds of thousands of books, labs furnished with latest equipment and facilities and a practice workshop.

The graduates of this university are creditably managing and operating economic organs, factories and enterprises of the country and playing a big role in the scientific and technical sector.

Pyongyang Jang Chol Gu University of Commerce

The university trains scientific and technical personnel for public service sectors.

It has faculties and departments necessary for such public service sectors as commerce, public catering and clothing, and research rooms for different sectors, up-to-date labs and practice workshops.

Pyongyang University of Railways

The university is a centre of training specialists for the sector of railway transport.

It is fully provided with lecture rooms, research rooms, labs, practice rooms and workshops, a library which houses tens of thousands of books, and various kinds of locomotives and wagons for practice. It has such faculties as railway operation, railway mechanical engineering, railway construction and railway electric engineering, an institute and a postgraduate course.

Pyongyang Kim Won Gyun Conservatory

The conservatory consists of faculties and chairs of the traditional instrumental music, vocal and instrumental music and composition (composition, conduct and theory) as well as a research institute, postgraduate course, textbook-writing section and orchestra under a well-knit educational and scientific research system.

Qualified teachers and researchers are engaged in education, research work and creation. The conservatory is also furnished with all necessary teaching conditions—school buildings equipped with modern educational facilities, a music hall, classrooms for individual teaching, recording rooms, a music appreciation room and a library. Many students and graduates of the conservatory won excellent achievements in domestic and international musical contests.

Kim Il Sung University





**Library of Pyongyang Medical College
of Kim Il Sung University**



**Kim Chaek University
of Technology**



Kim Hyong Jik University of Education



Pyongyang University
of Architecture





Pyongyang Han Tok Su University of Light Industry

Pyongyang Jang Chol Gu University of Commerce



Pyongyang Kim Won Gyun Conservatory



Mangyongdae Revolutionary School

Founded in October Juche 36 (1947), the school is an educational institution for the bereaved children of revolutionary fighters and patriotic martyrs who died fighting for the country's freedom and independence, socialist cause and national reunification. It is also a centre for training the core elements of the Korean revolution.

The Mangyongdae Revolutionary School, situated in Mangyongdae (meaning a lofty place of ten thousand views), looks as if it were in the cradle as it blends well with the surrounding landscape.

The school is well furnished with all the facilities and conditions necessary for the children to study and live—several buildings housing lecture rooms, labs and bedrooms, e-reading room, gymnasium, hall of culture and mess hall.

Kang Pan Sok Revolutionary School

The school is situated near the native home of Kang Pan Sok. It goes well with its surrounding.

The six-storey main building is flanked with symmetrically opposing two buildings just like a mother embracing her children.

Its courses are divided into primary, secondary and tertiary education. The students are provided free with school uniforms and daily necessities at state expense as those at the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School. They study to their heart's content with nothing to worry about.

Pyongyang Secondary School No. 1

The schooling system consists of a three-year junior course and three-year senior course. The students who have graduated the primary course with excellent marks from across the country are allowed to enter the school.

The school has a building area of over 70 000 m² and a total floor space of 28 000 m². It is furnished with 19 labs and practice rooms including physical and chemical labs and a computer room, music room, gymnastic dance room, indoor swimming pool, library with a housing capacity of over 100 000 books, bathroom, barber's shop, dining hall and dormitory.

The school, a base of genius education, trains prodigies who will stand in the van of the country's scientific and technical progress under the care of the State.

Kim Song Ju Primary School

The school is situated in Central District, Pyongyang.

With the aim of turning itself into that of students with honours the school has made efforts to enhance the teaching skills of the teachers. As a result, many of them won special and first places in the national, city and district lecture contests.

The school produced many DPRK heroes and labour heroes, people's artistes, people's sportspersons, and holders of academic degrees and titles.

Changjon Primary School in Central District

The Changjon Primary School with a building area of over

890 m² and a total floor space of 3 800 m² has perfect educational conditions and environment—20 classrooms, various kinds of labs, rooms for teaching aids, computer room, foreign language study room and playground.

Kyongsang Kindergarten

According to the one-year compulsory preschool education system the kindergarten teaches children mother tongue and counting, basic subjects for primary education.

In addition, it selects artistically gifted children and gives them professional education.

The kindergarten with a total floor space of 5 000 m² consists of a basement and four storeys above the ground.

It assumes a perfect look as a preschool educational institution. It has classrooms, a special-course room, rhythmic gymnastics hall, room for performance preparation, bedrooms, hall and dining room.



Bases of Extracurricular Education

Grand People's Study House

The basic mission of the Grand People's Study House is to make the whole society intellectual.

It is a 10-storey Korean-style building with a total floor space of 100 000 m². It consists of ten buildings covered with 34 Korean-style roofs and over 600 rooms. It can house scores of millions of books and has reading rooms with 6 000 seats, 14 lecture rooms, several information rooms, question-and-answer rooms, and music-listening rooms, all of which are equipped with modern educational equipment.

It has established friendly and cooperative relations with libraries, museums, scientific research institutes and publishing organs of many countries of the world and conducts the exchange of publications.

Central Youth Hall

The Central Youth Hall is a centre for the social education and edification of young people and students.

Its total floor space is over 51 000 m².

It comprises a 1 500-seat theatre, a 600-seat theatre, a multi-purpose hall with the capacity to accommodate 1 000 persons for various meetings, dance parties and various functions, four 250-seat conference halls, and 24 rooms for activities of different circles including those of computer, light electric engineering, motor driving, accordion, guitar, dissemination of song and dance, the art of narration, fine arts and mass sports, and other 746 rooms.

Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace

Built in May Juche 78 (1989), the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace is a comprehensive extra-curricular education institution for schoolchildren. There are a science and technology circle room, music and art circle room and other different circle rooms, activity room, gymnasium, swimming pool and theatre. Lots of schoolchildren engage in extra-curricular activities here. The circle members of the palace have so far participated in many international festivals and exhibitions and displayed their ability to the full.

Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace

The palace, erected in September Juche 52 (1963), is a ten-storey building. It has 200 different research and activity rooms to give knowledge of all sectors comprising social and natural sciences, art and literature, sports, national defence, industry and agriculture. There are also a 1 100-seat theatre, a gymnasium with an accommodating capacity of 500, an outdoor practice ground and a library housing hundreds of thousands of books. On the top of building are an astronomical observatory and gazebo. The schoolchildren are developing their talent to their heart's content here.

Pyongyang City Mangyongdae Children's Camp

In the camp there are over 20 activity rooms for music, fine arts, climbing and maritime physical culture, over 120 bedrooms, modern hall, multi-purpose playground, swimming pool, boating ground, excursion activity ground, outdoor amusement place and

small animal house.

The campers enjoy themselves with trips, games, boating, tour by sightseeing boat, dancing, artistic circle contest and film-seeing.

Pyongyang City Myohyangsan Children's Camp for Mountain Climbing

The camp accommodates hundreds of children at a time.

It is adequately furnished with all conditions for camping—bedrooms, room for climbing-knowledge dissemination, room for Children's Union, cultural propagation room, gift-keeping room, music-listening room, dining hall and hall of culture. So far it has performed its mission as a centre of extracurricular activities of schoolchildren from Pyongyang.

Central Zoo

The Central Zoo, located at the foot of Mt. Taesong, covers an area of over a hundred hectares. Here are a section in the form of game reserve in which various kinds of animals are grazed, an aquarium and many houses of animals for enjoyment such as elephant, raptorial bird, songbird and water bird, animal playground, pond of breeding water bird and fish. In the zoo are a thousand and hundreds of animals and their offspring of over 300 varieties presented to President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il by heads of state, prominent social figures and scientists of foreign countries.

The zoo has a veterinary hospital furnished with high-end equipment.

Central Botanical Garden

The Central Botanical Garden is located at the foot of Mt. Taesong.

It makes it its mission to preserve and research the valuable plants of Korea and different countries of the world and provide people with botanical knowledge and cultural rest.

The progenitors of Kimilsungia and Kimjongilia, gift plants sent to Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il by heads of state, figures of political, social and academic circles of the world and overseas Koreans and Korean plants are preserved here as national treasure, and the number of their variety is increasing as days go by.

The Central Botanical Garden has its branches in Samjiyon, Mt. Oga and Ongjin.



Central Botanical Garden

Grand People's Study House



Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace





Pyongyang City Mangyongdae Children's Camp



Pyongyang City Myohyangsan
Children's Camp for
Mountain Climbing



Central Zoo



Public Health

The system of free medical care for the working people has been established in Pyongyang and all other parts of the country. Public health service is a major item of national economic plan.

Thanks to the superior man-centred public health programme, new health facilities are now under construction here.

The comprehensive and special hospitals, medical research institutes and city and district people's hospitals in Pyongyang are unreservedly displaying the advantages of socialist public health system in the treatment for the health of the working people.

Korea General Red Cross Hospital

The Korea General Red Cross Hospital is a comprehensive prophylactic treatment and research institution.

It has developed into a prophylactic treatment centre staffed with competent doctors and nurses and equipped with the up-to-date facilities.

More than ten branch hospitals including those of cardiac, respiratory and digestive systems, special departments and a doctoral course and other reserve-training centres are affiliated to the hospital.

The general hospital conducts scientific and technical exchanges with many countries of the world.

Academy of Koryo Medicine

The Academy of Koryo Medicine covers a wide area and

has over 400 rooms. A few hundred experts including those with academic degrees and titles are engaged in research work, treatment and prevention of diseases.

The academy consists of Koryo Internal Institute, Koryo Surgical Institute, Acupuncture and Moxibustion Institute, Physical Constitution Institution, Koryo Basic Medicine Institution, Koryo Pharmaceuticals Institute, General Examination Office, Koryo Dispensary, outpatients' department and sick wards that can accommodate hundreds of patients.

It is not only the centre of the Koryo medical science and treatment of the country but also the traditional medicine research centre of the WHO.

Kim Man Yu Hospital

The hospital covers a total floor space of 100 000 m². It is composed of three buildings including the 16-storey main building with over 2 000 rooms plus auxiliary buildings such as isotope treatment room, animal lab and greenhouse.

In the hospital are a first-aid department, sick wards, labs, rooms for outpatients' consultation and treatment, function diagnosis, endoscope and physical treatment, ten operating theatres equipped with latest facilities, blood vessel photographing and intensive treatment rooms for serious cases.

And modern diagnosis and treatment rooms, functional test rooms and rooms for general experimental and examination are rationally distributed according to the order of diagnosis and treatment.

Pyongyang Maternity Hospital

The hospital is furnished with up-to-date medical equipment and apparatuses enough to ensure the scientific accuracy of medical service and promptness and correctness of treatment.

It has the general monitor and TV monitor for delivery assistance and treatment, integrated sterilizing system, hygienic system, oxygen supply system, signal system, wire communications system, temperature & humidity control system and air conditioning system.

Dozens of ambulance cars equipped with first-aid treatment equipment, beds and wireless communications are on standby around the clock.

The hospital has so far afforded several foreigners delivery and other medical service.

Breast Tumour Institute of the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital

The institute is a general medical service centre and a scientific research centre which exclusively deals with prevention and treatment of and research in breast diseases.

In the institute are rooms for endoscope, breast photographing, ultrasonography and sick wards, furnished with cutting-edge medical equipment like multi-purpose X-ray camera, CT, breast camera, endoscope and breast tissue cutter.

Its long-distance medical service system can offer medical service to all breast cancer cases throughout the country, including regular examination, and early discovery and prophylactic treatment.

Ryugyong Dental Hospital

The hospital, situated in the Munsu area of the city, is fully devised with all conditions necessary for medical service including the modern multi-purpose dental chairs, diagnosis and treatment room, first-aid room, material preparation room, pharmacist's and shop.

Okryu Children's Hospital

The hospital is situated in the Munsu area on the bank of the Taedong River, facing the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital. The





**Breast Tumour Institute of
the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital**





Ryugyong Dental Hospital



Okryu Children's Hospital



modern children's medical service centre houses treatment rooms, operating room furnished with latest equipment, sick wards, classrooms for children in sickbed, playground and rest places.

In the hospital are scores of special treatment sections including cardiovascular surgery section, baby treatment section, vivification and intensive treatment section, and recovery treatment section and over 80 sick rooms.

Nurseries

The government of the Republic regards it as an important issue related to the future of the country and nation to protect the health of children. The hygienic and anti-epidemic establishments of the public health sector takes charge of nurseries where children lead a collective life.

Nursery schools are established not only in every dong of residential quarters but also at factories and enterprises.

Kyongsang Nursery

The Kyongsang Nursery, composed of a basement and three-storey building above the ground, covers a total floor space of 1 649 m².

It is provided with all conditions for upbringing and education of children such as suckling room, education room, sleeping room, wading pool, playground, intelligence-play room, children's hospital, dining room, washing room, teaching aids room and nurse's room.

Literature and the Arts

Pyongyang is the hub of literature and the arts of the DPRK.

In the city there are many establishments with a mission to create and disseminate literary and art works which are socialist in content and national in form.

The art troupes like the Moranbong Band in the city inculcate the truth of life in people, giving them joy, optimism and fresh courage and leading the times.

Not only creators and artistes but also broad sections of masses take part in literary and artistic activities.

Major Artistic Organizations

Moranbong Band

The Moranbong Band is a light music band popular among the Koreans, for its songs and performance are fresh and full of vigour in form and standard.

Though its history is not long, the band rose to fame as the stylish band with its peculiar feature and great creative ability and a leading troupe representing the Korea's art in the new century.

State Merited Chorus

The State Merited Chorus contributes to inspiring the Korean people with confidence in victory with its great artistic influence.

Rich volume of voice and musical talent of singers and perfect

ensemble of the chorus are on a high level.

The chorus gave performances with many songs worthy of national treasure such as *Song of General Kim Jong Il*, *Thunder over Jong Il Peak*, *We'll Travel One Road Forever* and *Song of Comradeship*, demonstrating its look as a veteran chorus.

Mansudae Art Troupe

The art troupe adapted the immortal classic work *The Flower Girl* into the revolutionary opera and performed it.

The art troupe enriched the treasure house of music and art of the country by creating and representing the hymns worthy of national treasure and famous songs on various themes of reality.

Today it has developed into an influential art group with many People's Artists, People's Artistes, Merited Artists and Merited Artistes.

Phibada Opera Troupe

Through the performance of revolutionary opera *The Sea of Blood* adapted from the immortal classic work with the same title, the opera troupe developed into a dignified art troupe which defended the brilliant traditions of anti-Japanese revolutionary literature and the arts and created a model of Juche-oriented operatic art.

The troupe employs talented artists and boasts of good creative conditions.

In recent years the troupe has put on the stage foreign classical works, thus showing its ability as an influential art group.

National Folk Art Troupe

The art troupe creates and performs the traditional works of music, dance and opera reflecting the sentiments of Koreans.

It created revolutionary operas *Tell O Forest* and *Song of Mt. Kumgang* and many other famous songs and dance works.

It took part in the April Spring Friendship Art Festival and gave performances at home and abroad.

Korean People's Army Song and Dance Ensemble

The Korean People's Army Song and Dance Ensemble has produced many art works of various genres such as music, dance and the art of narration.

The ensemble raised its first curtain by staging the chorus of the immortal revolutionary hymn *Song of General Kim Il Sung* in the presence of President Kim Il Sung on April 30, Juche 36 (1947).

It produced revolutionary opera and People's Prize laureate work *A True Daughter of the Party* and revolutionary opera *Under the Bright Sun*.

It is popular among service personnel and people as it created and staged a number of musical, dance and narration works including famous songs representing the times.

National Symphony Orchestra

Since its foundation in August Juche 35 (1946) the National Symphony Orchestra has so far given 15 000 performances at home

and abroad with the symphonies and orchestral pieces, foreign classics and modern musical works popular among the Korean people.

Symphony *The Sea of Blood* and orchestral pieces *A Bumper Harvest in the Chongsan Plain*, *Arirang* and *The General Is Riding the White Horse* it produced are widely known across the world.

The symphony orchestra gave performances in Asian and European countries including joint concerts with foreign musicians.

Performances given by major artistic organizations of Pyongyang



Major Theatres and Cinemas

Mansudae Art Theatre

Its total floor space is 60 000 m².

In view of architectural formation, the theatre was built to properly represent elegance and grandeur as befitting the art theatre in its interior and exterior.

It also coordinates them with the architectural formation of surrounding buildings to send forth national fragrance more strongly by setting up many columns and auxiliary ones in outer surface.

The theatre is furnished with modern stage settings, machinery and equipment and air conditioners necessary for its management and operation.

Pyongyang Grand Theatre

The theatre covers an area of over 75 000 m² and accommodates 1 270 people.

Its auditorium consists of three storeys and the seats are arranged harmoniously.

Such revolutionary operas as *The Sea of Blood*, *The Flower Girl*, *The Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Man*, *Tell O Forest* and *A True Daughter of the Party* were staged and different political events including the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and artistic performances given on hundreds of occasions at the theatre.

Moranbong Theatre

The theatre built on picturesque Moran Hill witnessed important meetings of national significance such as the Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Social Organizations of North and South Korea [April Juche 37 (1948)] and the First Session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK [September Juche 37 (1948)], and diverse artistic activities for the development of national arts.

All of its components—the auditorium, stage, ceiling and walls—were built distinctively in the light of formative art.

The scientific solution of the problem of architectural acoustics makes spectators enjoy the inherent sound of musical instruments at the live-sound theatre where mike-free performances can be given.

The National Symphony Orchestra, an experienced art troupe of the DPRK, carries on creative and performing activities there.

People's Theatre

The People's Theatre in Changjon Street of Pyongyang gave an opening performance to mark the centenary of the birth of President Kim Il Sung on April 15, Juche 101 (2012). Its total floor space is over 50 000 m², consisting of two-storey basement and six storeys above ground. It has a 1 500-seat mike-free circular live-sound theatre and 500-seat underground theatre.

The theatre is furnished with all conditions necessary for artistic creation, performance and viewing ranging from the latest stage facilities, practice rooms and makeup rooms to public service

amenities such as an underground park.

April 25 House of Culture

It covers an area of over 124 000 m² and its total floor space is more than 80 000 m².

The house of culture is largely composed of three parts—entrance hall, auditorium and stage. The entrance hall leading to the second floor can host a photo exhibition.

The house of culture accommodates 6 000.

The magnificent April 25 House of Culture was a venue of lots of important meetings and events and artistic performances including the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

East Pyongyang Grand Theatre

Its plottage is 62 000 m² and total floor space 45 300 m².

The entrance hall, auditorium, stage, and management and operation part of the theatre were arranged in favour of performance and viewing.

The entrance hall part consists of four storeys and the part of different practice rooms is made up of seven storeys. The viewing hall can be used to play an opera, drama and general performance, and hold different meetings.

It has a seating capacity of 1 500.

Pyongyang Circus

The circus, built in Kwangbok Street with original form and content, covers a total floor space of 54 000 m².

It has a modern stage-converting setting which facilitates the performance of acrobatics, synchronized swimming, ice stunts and animal feats.

It has rooms for various functions such as the makeup room, large and small training grounds, icy and underwater training ground and reserve training ground.

Pyongyang International Cinema House

This cinema house was built in a unique and fresh form like a big snail lying on islet or an elliptic gear.

It covers an area of 80 000 m² and its total floor space is about 39 000 m².

It has 2 000-, 600-, 300-, 100- and 50-seat auditoriums, interview room and restaurant.

The building blends in well with the surrounding natural scenery and makes a sharp contrast with big and small edifices, adding gracefulness to the looks of capital city.

Taedongmun Cinema

The cinema located in Central District was reconstructed in Juche 97 (2008).

Its exterior was built elegantly to satisfy modern aesthetic and architectural sense and the principle of fidelity to historical truth.

Entrances and corridors to two viewing halls are separately made to promote the convenience of audiences.

The cinema can host photo, art works and book exhibitions as well.



Mansudae Art Theatre



April 25 House of Culture



Pyongyang Grand Theatre



People's Theatre



Literature and Art Creation and Dissemination Establishments

Kimilsungia-Kimjongilia Exhibition House

The exterior of the building was covered with glass to blend in well with the scenery on the banks of the Taedong River, assuming a smart appearance as a flower exhibition house. In the exhibition hall (entrance hall) on the first floor are exhibited full-blown immortal flowers of Kimilsungia and Kimjongilia all the year round and festival and shows are held in the exhibition halls on the second and third floors on the occasion of the Day of the Sun and the Day of the Shining Star, the greatest national holidays, and other holidays and anniversaries. The exhibition house has a tissue-culture room, cultivation room, video lecture room, interview room and immortal flowers information room equipped with modern facilities necessary for research, dissemination and propagation.

Pyongyang International House of Culture

The Pyongyang International House of Culture with the total floor space of 25 000 m² is a towery building whose whole surface is covered with glass. It houses a banquet hall, exhibition hall of fine arts works, waiting room, tea shop, offices, cinema and lounge. The cinema house has a seating capacity of over 120 and is furnished with the simultaneous interpretation booth and latest facilities necessary for film preview and opening ceremony. It has also a talks room, lounge, exhibition hall of musical instruments, interview room and music room.

There are a concert hall with over 600 seats and a conference hall capable of holding an international meeting.

Mansudae Art Studio

Established in November Juche 48 (1959), the Mansudae Art Studio specializes in the production of fine art works. It erected lots of grand monuments such as the “Monument to the Victorious Battle of Pochonbo” (1967), the People’s Prize laureate “Chollima Statue” (1961), the “Grand Monument on Mansu Hill” (1972), the “Samjiyon Grand Monument” (1979), the Tower of the Juche Idea” (1982), the “Arch of Triumph” (1982) and the “Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery” (1975), thus opening up a new phase for the creation of monumental art.

The art studio represented wonderfully the beaming image of President Kim Il Sung to give the people the conviction and trust in that the President will always be with Koreans.

It also produced lots of art works of various genres that are claimed to be national treasure, demonstrating at home and abroad its appearance as a talented production group.

Korean Film Studio

The Korean Film Studio was set up in February Juche 36 (1947) and covers a vast area in Hyongjesan District.

The studio has an artiste corps, as well as production rooms for direction, photographing, fine arts and recording and indoor photographing grounds which are furnished with various remote-controlled illumination, recording, film edition and special photographing equipment. The typical feature films produced by the studio include *My Home Village* created in Juche 38 (1949), *Star of Korea*, *Mt. Paektu*, *The Sun of the Nation*, *Guarantee*, *Hong Kil*

Dong and *The Nation and Destiny*.

Korean April 26 Cartoon Film Studio

In the past, the Korean April 26 Cartoon Film Studio produced lots of cartoon films loved by the people, including *The Boy General* and *A Squirrel and a Hedgehog* to be widely known at home and abroad.

The film studio has long been conducting in a broad and diversified way the work to adapt the world-famous works into cartoon films in collaboration with foreign enterprises.

Korean Art Gallery

The Korean Art Gallery facing Kim Il Sung Square in downtown Pyongyang is a four-storey building with a total floor space of 4 562 m².

The gallery preserves and showcases art works created in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, works of high ideological and artistic value produced by Korean painters after the country's liberation with a Korean painting as the main and lots of art remains showing a long-standing tradition of national art.

The gallery conducts propagation about the Korean fine arts in such forms and ways as lecture, projection, art book, picture album and postcard with art works as the main means.

Korean Central History Museum

The Korean Central History Museum was established in December Juche 34 (1945).

On display in 19 rooms are several thousand pieces of relics showing a long history from Korea's primitive age to modern age

including the Komunmoru relics belonging to that of one million years ago and means of labour in the stages of ape-man, Paleolithic man and Neolithic man and human fossils proving Korea is one of the cradles of humanity. The museum holds different exhibitions and foreign shows and makes brisk exchange and cooperation activities with the international museum organization or museums of different countries of the world.



Mansudae Art Studio



Kimilsungia-Kimjongilia Exhibition House

Pyongyang International House of Culture



Part of location street of the Korean Film Studio



Korean April 26 Cartoon Film Studio



Korean Art
Gallery



Korean Central History Museum

Physical Culture

The hot wind of sports is spreading throughout the country from Pyongyang.

The DPRK's sportspersons win gold medals in the world and Asian championships of football, marathon, table tennis, wrestling and weightlifting.

Stadiums and gymnasia in the capital city are vibrant with domestic games at all levels and many sports parks in the city are packed with people.

With the increased public concern for sports, Pyongyang is enlivened with the hot wind of sports.

Major Sports Teams

In Pyongyang are the A-class sports teams like the April 25 Sports Team, Amnokgang Sports Team, Kigwancha Sports Team and Pyongyang Sports Team.

Besides, ministries including the Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Light Industry, and universities have their own professional sports teams.

Here, the Pyongyang Sports Team is introduced typically.

Pyongyang Sports Team

The sports team is furnished with training facilities according to sport events, various kinds of sporting goods and cultural equipment and welfare facilities including two blocks of general training

gyms in which the training of different sports can be conducted simultaneously, three blocks of physical training gyms, four football fields (two of them are grass-covered football fields), eight outdoor sports grounds, 400-metre-long field and track training ground,



mountain training base, winter sports training base, three-storey office building and 11-storey hostel for players.

The sports team produced many world and Asian champions and won lots of gold medals in major international and domestic competitions such as Olympic Games.

Many people's and merited athletes and sports aces were produced in the sports team, including Han Phil Hwa, Kim Chol Hwan, Choe Myong Sim and Kim Kwang Suk.

Sports Facilities

Kim Il Sung Stadium

Kim Il Sung Stadium is a historic place where President Kim Il Sung had an emotional first meeting with the Korean people and delivered a historic speech on his triumphal return on October 14, Juche 34 (1945).

It has a total floor space of 146 000 m², of which the area of playground is 20 300 m².

It holds a variety of political events, domestic and international sports games and grand mass gymnastics performed by students and schoolchildren in Pyongyang.

Pyongyang Indoor Stadium

The Pyongyang Indoor Stadium is 350 000 m² in area, with its building area 20 000 m² and floor space about 70 000 m².

The stands have four tiers with a capacity of over 12 000 people.

There are top-level grounds, training rooms and bedrooms for athletes designed for basketball, volleyball, table tennis, and other events.

The stadium serves as a venue for domestic competitions, namely the Mangyongdae Prize games, Paektusan Prize games, national championships and mass gymnastics as well as other cultural and national events.

May Day Stadium

May Day Stadium covers an area of 400 000 m², with a building area of 166 000 m² and a total floor space of 207 000 m². It can accommodate 150 000.

The 61-metre-high stadium has eight storeys.

On the first floor are over ten training rooms, lounge for players, swimming pool, recreation room, dining hall, barber's, laundry, clinic, referees office, conference hall, and office rooms, and on the second to fifth floors are lounges for spectators, stands, shops, and other service facilities. The sixth floor houses bedrooms for players, a rubberized running track, an international telephone booth, a telex booth, a press gallery, and a press conference room.

Around the stadium are more than 20 outdoor training grounds including grass-covered pitches, a tennis court, a roller hockey field and a roller rink.

The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students opened and closed there in Juche 78 (1989).

The grand mass gymnastics and art performance *Arirang* raised its curtain there in Juche 91 (2002) to celebrate the 90th birthday of

President Kim Il Sung and the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

Sports Village in Chongchun Street

On the right side of the street running from the Angol intersection to the Chilgol intersection are the Ryanggang Hotel, Sosan Hotel, recreation hall, sportsmen restaurant, Sosan Football Stadium, and gymnasiums for handball, table tennis, light and heavy sports, badminton and swimming. On the other side are facilities for weightlifting, volleyball and basketball, as well as Taekwon-Do Holy Centre and Meari Shooting Gallery. The outline blends in well with the surrounding lush scenery.

Sprawling over 270 000 m², the sports village has a capacity of more than 50 000 people and provides for a simultaneous playing of more than 40 games of over 20 events.

Yanggakdo Football Stadium

Yanggakdo Football Stadium, which was named as it sits on Yanggak Islet, is 65 300 m² in area and has 30 000 seats.

Indoor training grounds include a gym and other training facilities for boxing, wrestling, judo and swimming, where games of over ten events can be held simultaneously. In addition, recreation room, referees office, public address system, press gallery, video room, announcer's room, clinic and telex booth will satisfy all the needs for domestic and international games.

The stadium brings to mind a big boat going against the Taedong River.

Yanggakdo Sports Village

The sports village covers an area of tens of thousands of square metres and serves as a base for training and games.

It has a general training hall, gyms for basketball, table tennis, gymnastics and physical training, and two pitches for training football.

There are also rooms for dissemination of sports science and technology and tactics discussion, four accommodating buildings, two dining halls, bathhouse, barber's, amusement and recreation facilities.

The sports village serves as a base for the Kigwancha Sports Team.

Pyongyang International Football School

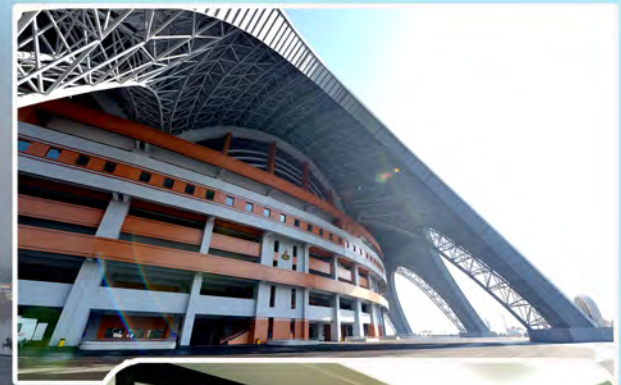
The Pyongyang International Football School covers an area of 10 000 m² and has a school building, several training fields, dormitory, dining room, barber's, bathroom, and a laundry. The school is designed to train talented footballers.

It invites renowned foreign experts and enrolls foreign students, drawing increasing attention at home and abroad.



Kim Il Sung Stadium

May Day Stadium



Pyongyang Indoor Stadium



Part of Sports Village in Chongchun Street





Pyongyang International Football School



Part of
Yanggakdo Sports Village



Press Organs

In Pyongyang there are companies that publish the country's leading newspapers, particularly *Rodong Sinmun*, *Minju Joson*, *Pyongyang Sinmun*, *Chongnyon Jonwi*.

There are also the Korean Central News Agency, the Central Broadcasting Committee of Korea, the Workers' Party of Korea Publishing House, the Foreign Languages Publishing House, the Working People's Organizations Publishing House, the Kyoyuk Sinmun, the Cheyuk Sinmun, the Industrial Publishing House, the Agricultural Publishing House and the Art and Literature Publishing House.

The Rodong Sinmun

The newspaper publishing *Rodong Sinmun*, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was founded on November 1, Juche 34 (1945).

The six-page broadsheet daily is issued in both print and digital formats. Since Juche 66 (1977) the newspaper has been released in reduced size.

It also publishes *Book on Major Domestic and International Events* and *Collection of Major Editorial Comments of Rodong Sinmun*.

The Minju Joson

The Minju Joson issues *Minju Joson*, an organ of the

Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the DPRK.

Established in June Juche 35 (1946), the newspaper is intended to educate the officials of state and economic organs and working people and contribute to enhancing the function and role of the people's power.

Central Broadcasting Committee of Korea

The Central Broadcasting Committee of Korea started Korean Central Broadcasting in October Juche 34 (1945) and launched Pyongyang Broadcasting in January Juche 40 (1951), which is now aired in Chinese, Japanese, English, Russian, French, Spanish, Arabian and German.

The CBCK is largely engaged in radio and TV broadcasting.

It has concluded an agreement with scores of foreign counterparts and is a member of the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union and the Broadcasting Organization of the Non-Aligned Countries.

Korean Central News Agency

The Korean Central News Agency deals with news about the country's political, economic and cultural life.

It also plays a role of the mouthpiece for the Workers' Party of Korea and the government's stands on important international incidents and events.

It issues the *Korean Central Yearbook* and compiles and publishes books about world common knowledge.

It has established partnership with dozens of foreign counterparts

in exchanging news and is a member of the News Agencies Pool of the Non-Aligned Countries (Pool) and the Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA).

It has branch offices of foreign news agencies, especially AP and Kyoto News.

The Pyongyang Sinmun

Pyongyang Sinmun is popular among the citizens as it mostly carries what is happening in the urban community and life by means of a variety of articles catering to diverse tastes of readers.

It is much favoured by citizens for its peculiar edition and rich content.

The Cheyuk Sinmun

The newspaper agency is geared to publicizing developments in the country's sports techniques and contributing to broadening the public horizon of sports science.

With *Cheyuk Sinmun* issued three times a week, the agency releases periodicals like *Korean Taekwon-Do* and sports-related books.

Foreign Languages Publishing House

The Foreign Languages Publishing House releases books, the weekly *Pyongyang Times*, magazine *Korea Today*, pictorial, picture album and other publications in different foreign languages.

The Juche idea, lines and policies of the Workers' Party of

Korea, people-centred Korean socialism, achievements and experiences gained in the socialist construction, beautiful nature and traditional custom and other subjects are dealt with in Russian, Chinese, Japanese, English, French, Spanish, Arabian and German.

Parks and Pleasure Grounds

As a pollution-free city, Pyongyang has lots of green parks and pleasure grounds.

Low and beautiful mountains and hills like Taesong, Ryongak, Moran and Munsu, and the Taedong and Pothong rivers that meander through the city always provide the parks and pleasure and amusement grounds with fresh air.

The following are typical parks and pleasure grounds in the city:

Mangyongdae Funfair

The Mangyondae Funfair with an area of about 600 000 m² is divided into two parts; one in the Kalmaeji plain and the other in the Songsan plain. A cableway links the two parts.

There are over 40 kinds of amusement facilities including Merry-Go-Round, Wonder Wheel, Mad Mouse, Roller-Coaster, and Astor-Fighter, electronic recreation devices of some 80 kinds, boating ground, archery ground, and a house that keeps scores of animal species. Service facilities are noticeable around the funfair.

Taesongsan Funfair

As part of the Taesongsan Pleasure Ground, the funfair covers an area of 180 000 m².

It is equipped with 16 kinds of amusement facilities including Roller-Coaster, Enterprise, Wonder Wheel, Merry-Go-Round, Mad Mouse, Flume Ride, and Shocking Cars.

There are big and small stands and eateries around the funfair.

It is one of the favourite haunts for local people and foreign visitors.

Rungna People's Recreation Ground

The recreation ground located on picturesque Rungna Islet consists of dolphinarium, water park, funfair, mini-golf course and other facilities.

The dolphinarium is magnificent in terms of formative arts. The water park is furnished with four slides, douche, diving tower, water amusement tank, and courts for basketball, volleyball and beach volleyball.

The funfair features an electronic amusement hall, 4-D cinema and catering facilities. The mini-golf course is cozy to go well with the surrounding natural environment.

Kaeson Youth Park

The park nestles at the foot of scenic Moran Hill. Major amusement facilities are Sky Drop, Treble Twister, Twin Dragon, Flying Car and electronic amusement hall.

The park is one of the latest amusement parks, which has been built modernly to meet the local sentiment towards more profound leisure activities.

Ryongaksan Pleasure Ground

Mt. Ryongak, situated in Mangyongdae District, has been called “Pyongyang’s Mt. Kumgang” for its peculiar rocks, different species of flowers in full bloom, lush forest and characteristic autumnal tints.

Zigzagging paths and well-arranged resting places add to the convenience of the climbers.

About 600 species of plants are growing in the mountain.

Notably, the Ryongaksan zelkova tree, Ryongaksan *Toona sinensis*, Ryongaksan *Styphnolobium japonicum* have been designated as part of the living monuments.

The mountain boasts time-honoured Pobun Hermitage and Ryonggok Confucian Shrine.

Pyongyang Folk Park

The park is located at the foot of Mt. Taesong.

Sprawling over more than 200 hectares around the site of the Anhak Palace from the period of Koguryo (B.C. 277–A.D. 668), the open-air museum is composed of various districts which deal with general review of Korean history, historical remains, modern age, folk village, folk games, parks of Mts. Paektu and Kumgang, and management.

The park has been built originally true to the principles of

historicism and modernism, and it presents a fine display of typical local relics, folk custom and cultural heritage.

Munsu Water Park

A gigantic water amusement facility that covers an area of 125 000 m², the Munsu Water Park consists of outdoor facilities including steep and other slides of different sizes and shapes and 10-odd pools, comprehensive indoor pool and gymnasium.

Pyongyang Gold Lane

The Pyongyang Gold Lane stands on the banks of the Taedong River. It has 40 tracks for bowling that can accommodate 240 people at a time. All the equipment is controlled by computers.

In the bowling alley there are a soft drink stand, shop, restaurant, bathhouse and other facilities for electronic amusement, billiards and table tennis besides bowling.

It is often visited by foreigners as well as locals as it is provided with full conditions for leisure activities.

Mirim Riding Club

Sprawling over 627 000 m², the club has 1 750 m-long earthen and sand and 1 850 m-long lawn elliptical riding tracks and buildings for riding services.

The information hall of riding knowledge, indoor riding ground, riding service centre, rehabilitation house, veterinary hospital, and research institute for breeding horse are so designed

as to look like a log cabin and arranged to go well with each other like a street.

Artificial hill, waterfalls and pond and other resting places have also been built to provide visitors with utmost conveniences.





Taesongsan Funfair



Ryongaksan Pleasure Ground

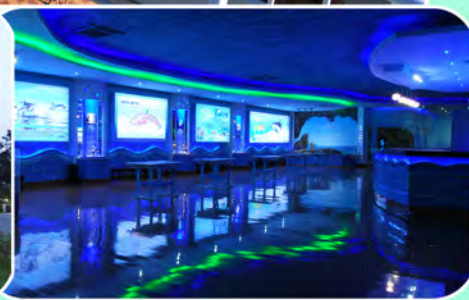


Pyongyang Gold Lane

Kaeson Youth Park



Rungna People's Recreation Ground



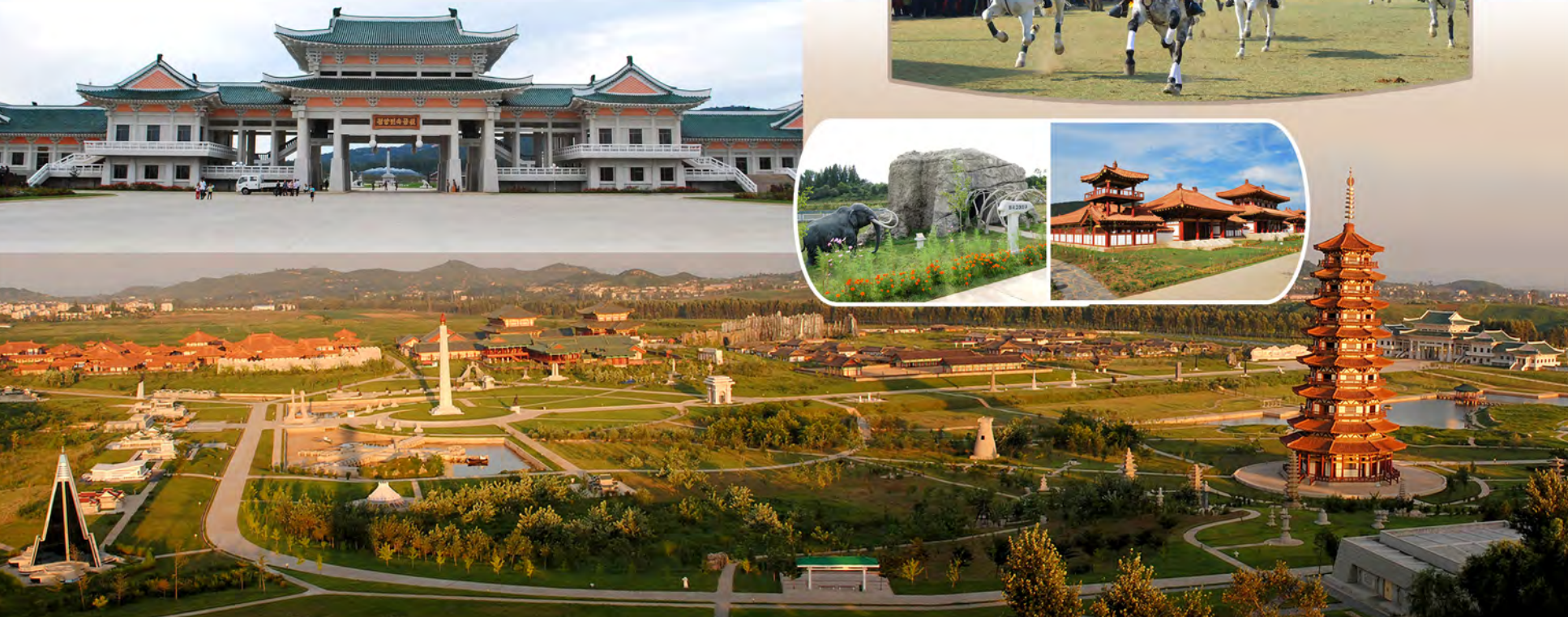
Munsu Water Park



Mirim Riding Club



Pyongyang Folk Park





Pyongyang, Capital
of the DPRK

Politics

The Economy

Culture



City of Friendship

Historical Sites
in Pyongyang

Folklore of Pyongyang

Living Monuments

City of Friendship

Pyongyang welcomes all people from other countries who respect the sovereignty of and are friendly to the country.

It hosted the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students and many other large-scale international events, international conferences at all levels, and exhibitions and shows of all kinds.

Mangyong Hill commanding a panoramic view of tens of



thousands of beautiful natural sceneries, Moran Hill reminiscent of a budding peony, Mt. Ryongak that looks like a dragon just flying into the sky and other mountains and hills in Pyongyang boast their superb scenic beauty.

Pyongyang has a long history. Therefore, it has many places of scenic and historic interest and historical relics and remains.

And everywhere in Pyongyang you can see the good manners and customs of the resourceful and diligent Korean people, true looks of their single-hearted unity and their honest and kind-hearted nature.

Picturesque Rungna Islet where the grand mass gymnastics and artistic performance *Arirang*, winner of Kim Il Sung Prize, was staged, world-class Munsu Water Park, Mirim Riding Club and other structures of modern architectural style, amusement parks built at scenic spots, and service facilities impressive for their kind guides also attract the attention of visitors.

Foreign visitors to Pyongyang will breathe fresh air of the dynamic city.

Tourist Agencies in Pyongyang

National Tourism Administration

A government organization responsible for the administration of tourism, the National Tourism Administration of the DPRK supervises overall national tourism and organizes, guides and controls its execution. It was formed in May Juche 75 (1986) and admitted as a full member to the UN World Tourism Organization in September Juche 76 (1987). It also joined the Pacific-Asia Travel

Association in April Juche 85 (1996).

Korea International Travel Company

Organized in August Juche 42 (1953), the state-level travel company specializes in the reception of tourists. It makes up tourism itineraries, receives and sends tourist groups, and provides guides, translators and other services. It also makes contracts for tourism exchange with other countries.

International Juvenile Travel Company

Founded in Juche 74 (1985), the travel company receives children's camping groups in close contact with various organizations of youth and students, educational institutions and travel agencies in many countries of the world and organizes a variety of interesting camping activities.

Korea International Sports Travel Company

The travel company, formed in Juche 86 (1997), arranges sports and mountaineering tourism. It organizes sports tourism, ordinary tourism and business tourism for economic experts in close collaboration with various tourism and travel agencies and sports companies in different countries of the world.

Korea International Taekwon-Do Travel Company

Founded on November 15, Juche 101 (2012), the international travel company organizes various forms of ordinary visits and sight-seeing tourism with main emphasis on the itinerary of Taekwon-Do practicing.



Pyongyang, Capital of the DPRK

Politics

The Economy

Culture

City of Friendship



**Historical Sites
in Pyongyang**

Folklore of Pyongyang

Living Monuments

Historical Sites in Pyongyang

Mausoleum of King Tangun

It is the tomb of King Tangun, founding father of the Korean nation. It was rebuilt on a large scale in October Juche 83 (1994) on a low hill at the foot of Mt. Taebak in Munhung-ri, Kangdong County, Pyongyang.

The reconstructed mausoleum covers an area of 45 hectares, which is divided into three sections; the central one with his tomb, that of the monument to reconstruction of the mausoleum and that of stone sculptures of his four sons, Puru, Puso, Puu and Puyo, and his close associates. Preserved in the burial chamber of the tomb is the glass coffin of Tangun and his wife enclosed by a wooden coffin.

Mausoleum of King Tangun



Taesongsan Fort

Taesongsan Fort

It is a mountain fortress of Koguryo in Taesong-dong, Taesong District, dating back to the 3rd–5th century.

It was 7 076 metres in circumference, linking six peaks of Somun, Ulji, Jangsu, Pukjang, Kuksa, and Jujak from the south with 270 m-high Ulji Peak at the centre and embracing two wide and deep valleys, which could accommodate lots of people and keep a large amount of combat equipment and war supplies.

Therefore, it was very difficult for the enemy to attack, but favorable for the Koguryo people to defend.



Bird's-eye view of site of Anhak Royal Palace at Anhak-dong, Taesong District

Site of east gate of Anhak Royal Palace

Southern wall of Anhak Royal Palace

Site of Anhak Royal Palace

It is the site of a royal palace of Koguryo in Anhak-dong, Taesong District. The Anhak Royal Palace sprawled over about 386 000 m² and was surrounded by a wall built in a large square with each side being 622 metres long. There were 52 buildings inside with a total floor space of 31 458 m², all of which were connected with each other by scores of corridors. Unearthed in the royal palace site were more than 15 000 artifacts including large earthenware jars, pots, crocks, big and small bowls, basins, inkstones, trinkets, arrowheads and nails.

Site of Koguryo's Wooden Bridge over the Taedong River

The site of a bridge over the Taedong River built in front of the Anhak Royal Palace in the early 5th century, it is the remains of a big wooden bridge that linked the present-day Chongho-dong, Taesong District and Hyuam-dong, Sadong District of Pyongyang.

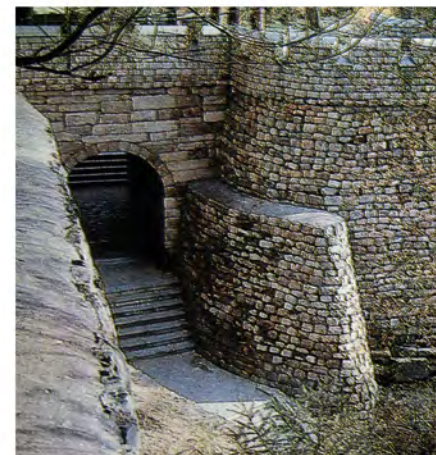
The bridge is estimated to have been 375 metres long and 9 metres wide. Its foundations remain comparatively intact.

Walled City of Pyongyang



It is the walled city of the capital of Koguro, mostly covering the present-day Central and Phyongchon districts of Pyongyang.

It had favorable geographical conditions as it had Moran Hill in the north and was surrounded by the Taedong and Pothong rivers, the





natural moats, in the east, west and south. The outer walls were approximately 16 kilometres in circumference.

Mausoleum of King Tongmyong

It is the tomb of King Tongmyong (298 BC–259 BC), founder of Koguryo, in Ryongsan-ri, Ryokpho District.

There is a pine forest covering about 40 hectares in the hilly area where the mausoleum stands. The pine grove is said to have been created for the mausoleum by the people hundreds of years ago. The area of the mausoleum occupies about 170 hectares including the grove of pine trees.

Reconstructed in May Juche 82 (1993), the Mausoleum of King Tongmyong stands imposingly as befits that of the founder king of Koguryo, a powerful state for 1 000 years.

Chongam-dong Earthen Wall

The Chongam-dong earthen wall is located on the shore of the Taedong River in Chongam-dong, Taesong District.

It was first built in the period of Tangun's Joseon and reconstructed by Koguryo three times.

It is crescent-shaped and about 3 450 metres round.

Historians recognize that it was built in the central area of Pyongyang in the period of Tangun's Joseon and used for the whole period of the Ancient Joseon and that it is the Wanggom Fort, the capital of Tangun's Joseon.

Taehyon-dong Relics

They are the relics of the mid-term of the Old Stone Age discovered in a limestone cave halfway up a hill on the left bank of the Mujin Stream in Taehyon-dong, Ryokpho District. Unearthed in the cave were pieces of fossilized skull of a Paleolithic man and many fossils of animal bones.

The Taehyon-dong relics offer rich materials to show the morphological characteristics of Paleolithic men and natural environment at the time.

Phyodae Remains

They are the remains of the Neolithic age, Bronze Age, Ancient Joseon and Koguryo found in the plain in the front of Phyodae village at the eastern end of Honam-ri, Samsok District.

Discovered in the spring of Juche 83 (1994), they have been

under excavation until today. More than 10 000 historical remains have so far been found in an area of more than 600 000 m², including sites of some 100 primitive and ancient dwelling houses, and ancient and Koguryo tombs and structures.

Kiln Sites of the Neolithic Era

In the vicinity of Phyodae remains in Honam-ri, Samsok District, there are two kiln sites of the Neolithic age, 2.5 metres apart from each other. They both date back 6 500–6 000 years.

These two kiln sites indicate that the Pyongyang area, as a hub of human culture, played a leading part in the manufacturing and propagation of earthenware.

Namgyong Remains

Primitive and ancient remains were excavated in Namgyong



village of Honam-ri, Samsok District. They are five house sites of the Neolithic era, 22 house sites of the Bronze Age, stone-coffin tombs, and pot tombs, some 4 000 relics in all.

The house sites, tombs, and other relics provide further evidence of the creative activities of primitive and ancient men who had lived in the Taedong River basin centering on Pyongyang.

Taedong Gate

The Taedong Gate is a historical relic on the shore of the Taedong River in Central District.

It was originally built 19 metres high as an eastern gate of the inner wall of the Walled City of Pyongyang in the mid-6th century.



The present-day gate was rebuilt in 1635. It was badly damaged by the US bombing during the Fatherland Liberation War, but restored to its original state soon after the war.

The Taedong Gate, a witness to the long history of Pyongyang, serves as a cultural and rest place of the citizens together with the belfry for the Pyongyang Bell and Ryongwang Pavilion.

Ulmil Pavilion

It is a pavilion built on the site of northern command post on Moran Hill in the inner wall of the Walled City of Pyongyang of Koguryo.

Legends say that it was thus named because in olden times Saint Ulmil came down from Heaven to have a good time there and General Ulmil of Koguryo fought to defend the place. One of the eight famous scenes of Pyongyang, the scenery around the pavilion has been called “Ulmil Pavilion in spring”.

Ryongwang Pavilion

The pavilion is in Taedongmun-dong, Central District.

It was built in the mid-6th century in the period of Koguryo, and later reconstructed several times.

From olden times the Ryongwang Pavilion has been well-known as one of the eight scenic spots in northwestern part of Korea for its beautiful scenery. It was also called “number 1 pavilion” and “Manhwa Pavilion”.

Chilsong Gate

The northern gate of the inner wall of the Walled City of

Pyongyang, it is on Moran Hill in Central District. It was built in the mid-6th century and later rebuilt several times.

Chilsong Gate means a northern gate towards the Great Bear.

According to historical records, the people of Pyongyang dealt a crushing blow to the foreign aggressors in front of this gate in 1010, and defeated the Japanese troops who had occupied the city temporarily by making effective use of this gate during the Imjin Patriotic War.

Pothong Gate

Pothong Gate is the west gate of the middle fort of the Walled City of Pyongyang, which stands in Pothongmun-dong, Central District. It was built in the mid-6th century when Koguryo constructed the walled city and repaired and rebuilt time and again later.

Since it was the gateway to the northwest of the walled city, a strategically important location, Korean kingdoms from Koguryo through Koryo to feudal Joseon dynasty set great store by the gate.

Sungryong Hall

This is a shrine from the period of feudal Joseon dynasty standing beside the Pyongyang Students and Children’s Palace in Central District.

Originally, memorial service was performed here in memory of Tangun, founder of Ancient Joseon and father of the Korean nation. So, it was called Tangun Temple or Tangun Hall and later named the present one since it became the venue of memorial services for both King Tangun and King Tongmyong, founder of Koguryo.

Pobun Hermitage

It is at the southern breast of Mt. Rongak in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang. It was built in the period of Koguryo and rebuilt in the middle period of feudal Joseon dynasty.

Against the precipitous cliff, the main hall, Sansin, Chilsong and Toksong pavilions and other buildings are distributed appropriately to suit the topography of the mountain.

Astronomical Chart—*Chonsangryolchabunyajido*

This astronomical chart was worked out in 1395 on the basis of the astronomical chart carved in stone from the period of Koguryo.

Koguryo's astronomical chart, which was made between the late 5th century and the early 6th century, is about 2 metres in length and nearly 1.2 metres in width. Marked on the stone are 1 467 stars that were visible in the night sky of Pyongyang at the time, divided into 282 constellations, in a circle. It was copied on paper with ink to be used as basic material for astronomical observation and compilation of calendar.

The astronomical chart is invaluable cultural heritage showing the level of astronomical development of Korea in the Middle Ages.

Pyongyang Bell

The bell hangs in the belfry in Taedongmun-dong, Central District. It was cast between June and September 1726 in the western yard of Pubyok Pavilion. It is 3.1 metres high and 1.6 metres across

at the mouth and weighs 12.914 tons.

As one of the leading bells in the period of feudal Joseon dynasty, Pyongyang Bell has been counted as a speciality of Pyongyang for the beautiful appearance and impressive sound.

Stone Lions in Yongmyong Temple

The Yongmyong Temple, built in 392 in the Koguryo period, was one of nine major temples of Pyongyang.

Originally situated at the foot of Moran Hill in Kyongsang-dong, Central District, the temple was totally destroyed by US bombing during the Fatherland Liberation War. But two stone lions made of pink-tinted granite still survive. They are 84.5 centimetres and 88 centimetres high respectively.

Chronicles of Pyongyang

This town chronicle consisting of nine volumes in two books was compiled in 1590 by Yun Tu Su, governor of Phyongan Province and concurrently governor of Pyongyang Prefecture.

It deals with information on different sectors by dividing them into 32 parts such as the domain, history, size of the walled city, topography, scenic spots, mountains and rivers, feudal ruling machinery, ancient remains, military installations, traffic, communications facilities, land, specialities, manners and customs in Pyongyang at the time.

It is part of valuable geographical heritage conducive to the study of the nature and history of Pyongyang and social, economic and cultural situation in the Middle Ages.



Ulmil Pavilion



Chilsong Gate



Ryongwang Pavilion



Pothong Gate

Pyongyang Bell and belfry



**Astronomical Chart—
Chonsangryolchabunyajido**



Illustrious Persons Associated with Pyongyang

Kim Ung So

Kim Ung So was a military officer during the feudal Joseon dynasty. In the early days of the Imjin Patriotic War against Japanese invasion he served as chief of a detached force and garrison. He infiltrated into the enemy's military camp with the help of Kye Wol Hyang and beheaded a commander of enemy troops. In the battle to recapture the Walled City of Pyongyang he displayed valour, commanding a spearhead of the attack.

Saint Sosan

Sosan became a monk at the age of 18 and an erudite bonze in his thirties, thus leading many disciples. As the Imjin Patriotic War broke out, the priest who was based in Mt. Myohyang appealed to all the monks of the country to turn out in the volunteers' struggle. He organized a volunteer army with about 1 500 monks. He participated in the battle for the recapture of the Walled City of Pyongyang at the age of over 70.

Kye Wol Hyang

When the Japanese invaders occupied the Walled City of Pyongyang temporarily, Kye Wol Hyang of kisaeng status entered the enemy's camp at the risk of her life and spied on the movements of the enemy while pretending to attend them, and informed the volunteer army of them.

She ushered General Kim Ung So inside the walls and helped him to behead a commander of the enemy.



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 **Folklore of Pyongyang**

Living Monuments



Folklore of Pyongyang

Costume

A typical Korean costume is *hoejang jogori* Pyongyang women like to wear. It is a women's jacket whose collar, strings, sleeve ends and armpits are done with the cloth of colours different from its colour.

Originally, women applied different material to parts that get dirty earlier than other parts and replaced it frequently to keep the jacket clean. Later the material developed into trimmings to decorate edgings and add grace to *jogori*. Hence the ornamental edgings of *hoejang*.

The *jogori* with *hoejang* on collar, strings, sleeve ends and armpits is called *samhoejang jogori* and the one with *hoejang* on one or two parts of them *panhoejang jogori*.



The Korean women's beautiful costume is widely known to the world for its neatness and good harmony of colour.

As they celebrate the first birthday of their children as a day of felicity, the Koreans prepare their first birthday clothes. Such clothes include jacket, coat, outer coat and overcoat which are the same in form with casual wear but attached with multicoloured stripes at the sleeves or both the sleeves and collar.

The first birthday clothes are associated with the warm affection, sincere devotion and meticulous care of parents who wish for the happy future of their children.

Food

Cold noodles, *onban* and mung-bean pancake are representative of the traditional food of Pyongyang.

Pyongyang cold noodles are not only a pride of Pyongyang, but also Korea's typical food the nationals like to eat.

The dish earned fame for the special characteristics of its material, broth, flavoured meat shreds, garnishing, bowl for noodles, and method of preparation.

Its main material is buckwheat which has been known as a macrobiotic food since olden times.

Noodles are served in a large brass bowl to suit the taste of broth or *tongchimi* (radish kimchi) juice. The soup is poured into the bowl a little first, and then a coil of noodles, kimchi, meat and pieces of an egg, pear, cucumber and the like, a garnish of shredded Welsh onion, egg and red pepper and the broth is poured on them before serving.



Pyongyang cold noodles are tasty and distinctive in looks and decoration.

The dish is praised as a “rare masterpiece of the Orient and the rest of the world” and is widely known to China, Russia, Japan, Southeast Asian countries and even to North America along with kimchi, *pulgogi* and mung-bean pancake.

Pyongyang *onban* is a dish of rice in hot chicken broth. To serve it, put cooked rice in a large bowl, pour chicken soup boiled with salt on it and place on it pieces of chicken and mung-bean pancake as garnishing.

Other typical dishes of Pyongyang include fish porridge, Taedong River mullet soup, roast ribs of beef and *nochi*, a kind of cake made by steaming the powder of glutinous rice, fermenting it with malt and then frying it.

Folk Holidays and Games

The folk holidays celebrated in grand style in Pyongyang include lunar New Year’s Day, *Jongwoldaeborum* (January 15 by lunar calendar), and *Chusok* (August 15 by lunar calendar).

Lunar New Year’s Day was celebrated from the early morning. Major events of the day were the memorial service for ancestors, bow of respect to elders of families and villages, relatives and teachers, serving of holiday food to young people and children who pay lunar New Year’s calls, exchange of well-wishing remarks between friends and such folk games as *yut* (four-stick) game, seesawing, kite-flying and sleighing.

On the 15th of the first month by the lunar calendar it was customary to view the first full moon and torchlight excursion. That evening people would climb mountains to see the full moon. At the sight of the shape and brightness of the rising moon people predicted their work to do and crops in the year. They then went to fields, torch in hands, and burnt weeds and insect eggs on ridges between paddy and nonpaddy fields.

An important function on *Chusok*, or Harvest Moon Day, is the visit to ancestral graves. That day people visit their ancestors’ graves with various foods prepared with the new crops of the year, trim the grass on graves and repair them as they might be damaged in rainy



Sledding



Yut game



Top spinning



Rope skipping



Jumping seesaw



Kite-flying



Ssirum (Korean wrestling)

with the new crops of the year, and pear. Major folk games were swinging for female and archery and ssirum (Korean wrestling) for male.

Eight Famous Scenes of Pyongyang

From olden times, Koreans were proud of the landscape, culture and manners and customs of their localities and liked to intensively express them as eight famous scenes.

The eight scenes of Pyongyang reflect the noted natural sights of the area as well as the good manners and customs and sentiments of the locals.

season and hold memorial service.

From olden times Koreans prepared special dishes and played folk games on the day.

The holiday foods and drinks include *songphyon*, (half-moon-shaped rice cake stuffed with beans and flavoured with pine needles), *chalttok* (glutinous rice cake), and chestnut dumpling, all prepared

They include the vernal view seen from Ulmil Pavilion, the viewing of first full moon from the Pubyok Pavilion, the visit to monks at the Yongmyong Temple, seeing off guests at Pothong Gate, the boating at the Komun Ferry, the pattering of raindrops heard at the Aeryon Hall, the lush greenness of Mt. Ryong and the thaw at the Ma Rapids.

The Ulmil Pavilion on Moran Hill commands a beautiful scene in spring and it gives a romantic feeling to see the first full moon from the Pubyok Pavilion on Moran Hill.

It is appealing to visit the Yongmyong Temple, a historical relic, and talk about history with monks, appreciating its graceful architecture.

There was the practice of seeing off guests at Pothong Gate, a gateway to the northwest of the Walled City of Pyongyang, which mirrors the good manners and customs of Koreans who go out far to see off their visitors.

The boating at the Komun Ferry represents the pleasure of people who row boats at the confluence of the Taedong and Pothong rivers, hearing the sound of ripples beating against the side of the boats and seeing gulls flying freely in the blue sky. The pattering of raindrops heard at the Aeryon Hall became famous as raindrops falling on the lotus leaves in the pond, which existed in front of the Ryongwang Pavilion, sounded like pipha, a musical instrument, and the sound was very enchanting. The lush greenness of Mt. Ryong derived from the fact that the evergreen pine woods on Mt. Taesong remain green even in late autumn.

The thaw at the Ma Rapids is the sight of the swirling of the snowmelt at the rapids of the Taedong River in early spring.

—Anecdote—

A Poet Laments Lack of Ability

Hanging at the pillars of the Ryongwang Pavilion is the board bearing the two-line unfinished poem of Kim Hwang Won, a famous poet of the Koryo period.

Originally, the board had hung at the Pubyok Pavilion, but later was moved to the Ryongwang Pavilion.

This happened when Kim Hwang Won worked as an official in charge of safeguarding Sogyong (Pyongyang at present). One day he climbed up to the Pubyok Pavilion. Charmed by the enchanting view around the Taedong River, he wrote a poem with one stroke of the brush:

*River water rolls at one side of the long wall
Mountains soar high in the east of the vast field*

But the writing brush came to a dead stop here. The master of poetry racked his brains, only fingering his brush. Time flew and the sun began to set behind the western hill. The poet finally threw away his brush.

“Oh, I’m too incompetent to sing of this superb view!”

Kim Hwang Won was so regretful that he bemoaned his lack of ability.



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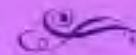
City of Friendship

**Historical Sites
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Folklore of Pyongyang



Living Monuments



Living Monuments

In April Juche 35 (1946) right after Korea's liberation from Japanese military rule a state measure was taken to designate, preserve and take good care of living monuments in the country.

In December Juche 68 (1979) the DPRK government examined hundreds of objects which were surveyed and assessed in keeping with the requirements of developing reality and designated them as living monuments.

The Pyongyang area is also blessed with natural assets reminiscent of remote antiquity.

Ryongaksan Zelkova

The tree stands by the Pobun Hermitage on Mt. Ryongak. The living monument is known to be more than 1 000 years old.

The bottom of the tree is as thick as the length of outstretched arms of four men.

The tree spreads out three branches at the point as high as seven metres and the crown resembles an umbrella.

Taesongsan *Eucommia ulmoides*

This tree in Taesong-dong, Taesong District is nearly 13 metres high, about two metres round at the bottom and about nine metres across at the crown.

West Pyongyang Recumbent Fold

The fold in Jungdang-dong of Hyongjesan District, Pyongyang, is located at the left hillside about 300 metres northwest of West Pyongyang Railway Station.

The form of the fold is so large that it is clearly seen from the road leading to Sopho from the railway station.

It is the alternation of sandstone, arenaceous rock and carbonaceous mud rock. These strata form complicated bends at the section 120 metres long and 20 metres high.

Such structure of fold and fault shows the features of the Taebo tectonic movement which occurred in Korea in the Cretaceous period of the Mesozoic era (130 million years ago).

Okryu Mineral Water

This is a complex brine spring spouting out at a point between the Okryu Restaurant and the Okryu Bridge in Kyongsang-dong of Central District, Pyongyang.

The total content of minerals of water is 2.053g/L. The main components of it are potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, ferric ion, chlorine ion, bicarbonate ion and sulphuric acid ion.

The mineral water is highly effective in treating chronic gastritis, gastric and duodenal ulcer, chronic hepatitis, light diabetes and secondary anaemia.

PANORAMA OF PYONGYANG

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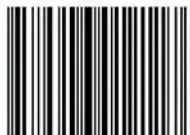
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